TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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HARDING RECALLS YANKEE TROOPS FROM RHINE

ARMERS' BLOC BATTLING HARD FOR RATE CUTS

rosperity of Tiller of Soil Seen Necessary for Revival of Business in This Country.

he agricultural bloc is staging a ght in congress for a reduction readjustment of freight rates arm products.

ators Capper, of Kansas, and ey, of Oregon, are among the leaders, who are insisting that rates must come down before the agricultural interests can any permanent relief from nomic distress from which are suffering.

ight rates are ruining the ers, Senator LaFollette, an- Republican member of the declares. He cites as an exa recent estimate that the rates involved in a farm purchase at Barron, Wis., in were $17.46. The Esch-Cummins law has forced this up to , he said.

resentative Moore of Virginia nother instance of exorbitant rates called to his attention farmer who raises registered ns at Orange, Va., only about les from the national capital. hipped a milkfed calf to Washington. It cost him $20 worth of to raise the calf, for which he paid by a commission merchant rate of five cents a pound, or out of this he had to pay nts commission; freight, $5.58; s charges, $4.54. When he found himself "in exactly $1.23.

Business Cannot Improve."

Business conditions cannot improve until the farmers can sell products at a profit," said ator Harris of Georgia, a Demoic member of the bloc. "Those criticize the agricultural bloc trying to aid the farmers are ady ready to support any legisn suggested to help the railI have no prejudice against railroads. The country's prosdepends upon them. They be encouraged, but they be helped at the expense farmers, as was done when ress passed the Esch-Cummins and thereby authorized rates anteeing the railroads 6 per dividends when farmers and ess men were losing money. I against that bill.

agricultural bloc is not to discriminate against the s or any other interests. banded together, not to get favors, but legislative Western and middle western ers have united with southcrats to see that the farmthe West, Middle West and are afforded relief from conwhich have resulted from being discriminated against benefit of the East.

"Gross Discrimination."

cotton, the principal prodthe South, is, for example, to Liverpool and other Euports via New York, freight ged for every mile along the the port and overseas. I may soon succeed in preing gross discrimination in freight rates from the South, as important to the southon producer to get cheap freight rates as it is for the manufacturer.

South and West have stood erminations for half a cenYou can draw a line from re to San Francisco. South is half of this great and yet there is not a repfrom that entire section terstate commerce commisgives rates on all rail tation. Some time ago I his to the attention of Presiding and urged that at representative of the should be a member of mission. I shall keep the before him, and I am hopeful a vacancy occurs our may receive the representaI recognition to which it is outside of any party considagricultural bloc forced the by the senate of the bill to ilt farmer' on the Federal board. The bill is still in the house. We believe ilt farmer' ought to be also interstate commerce com- The agricultural interests titled to have a voice in both."

ust Obey 10 Conduct Rules or Go to Prison

an alternative to going to for 10 years for robbing a of $600, Gub Robbins, Illinois, and agreed to obey 10 coments laid down by Circuit Sentel. The rules follow:

o church or Sunday school at once each week.

up cigaret smoking for one

away from pool halls one

books selected by the public an and report to the probaficer on books read.

employed constantly and account of expenditures.

off streets at night except on ek.

all laws of state, city or vil-

k no intoxicating liquor.

all court costs in $5 monthly ments.

ort to circuit judge the first each court term.

Not Taxed, but Sends U. S. $6.06 Anway

A resident of Tacoma, Wash., who must go down to fame under the name of John Doe because of government regulations, sent Burns Poe, collector of internal revenue, a check for $6.06.

"I do not owe an income tax, but I do believe every man in the land should help support the government, so here's my bit," he wrote.

Finds Daughter Is in Convent After 14 Years' Search

A 14-year quest for his daughter, Grace, ended for William Link of London, Ont., when he met his baby, now grown to young womanhood, in St. Joseph's convent in Hamilton, Ont.

She greeted him with affection, but declined to go home with him, saying she preferred to remain with the nuns, into whose faith she was baptized six years ago. They had cared for her tenderly and given her a good musical education, she said, and she did not wish to leave them.

Shortly after Grace's birth 18 years ago, her mother died, on her death bed committing the little daughter to the care of her sister, Miss Margaret Thompson of North London, Ont. Eventually Link remarried and when Grace was three years old he sought to recover possession of her. But the aunt refused to give her up.

Attempts at kidnaping were alleged, and Miss Thompson hid the child. Link got a court order requiring the aunt to produce Grace in court, but she refused, going to jail for a week for contempt of court rather than divulge her secret.

Later the aunt was sent to an institution for the insane, still cherishing the secret of the girl's hiding place. Link learned by accident that she was in the convent.

MAMMAS "MAD"

Baby Flappers Liven Up Marble Game by Gambling With Pennies and Come Home From School With Muddy Knees.

The boys of Greater Boston are making a stand against feminine assault on a sport hitherto almost exclusively their own, the game of marbles.

On the sidewalks of the suburbs since signs of Spring appeared passersbys, forced to detour to the curbing, have found girls almost as numerous as boys in the games. The sisters play for keeps too and often with a skill that has sent their own and other girls' brothers home marbleless.

As a result, the girls also, nowadays, go home with hands soiled and knees muddied, and mothers find cause to lament the trend of the times.

Another change in the conditions of the game as played by the new generation is the substitution of pennies for the agates and glassies that were the objects of shot and roll in the old days.

Chinese Girl Babes Sold to Buy Rice for Their Hungry Parents

BY EDNA LEE BOOKER.

Hundreds of girls are being sold in the famine districts of China at prices ranging from $1.00 to $100 each, in order that their parents may live, say reports from missionaries and relief workers.

Commissioner Francis D. Pearce of the Salvation army at Peking reports:

"Large numbers of girls were sold in China last year by their parents and guardians in order to obtain the wherewithal to live. It is notorious that many of these girls were used for immoral purposes. General Booth, in common with all who desire the preservation of womanhood, was shocked upon hearing the news and wrote from London that everything possible should be done to prevent this traffic, even to the extent of providing the parents with needed money for food, if the girls were placed under our protection, instead of being handed to the procurer."

From Honan province a correspondent writes to a Shanghai daily:

"The famine situation in eastern Homan has become acute. More than half of the animals are dead and girls are being sold for a dollar each."

In an address before the American Woman's club of Shanghai, Miss Louise Hammond, a missionary from Wusih, Kiangsu province, painted a vivid picture of the fight the masses of China in the famine district are having to live.

"One of the evils to which the Chinese are being forced by the difficulty of providing rice for hungry mouths is the sale of their girl babies," said Miss Hammond.

"A child of four years can be bought for from $7 to $10, but girls of 16 bring from $16 to $100. It is often to the advantage of the mother-in-law to buy a prospective daughter as she can then have her services as a household servant before as well as after marriage. While these girls are often very happy and are sometimes adopted as the daughters of the purchasers, there are many tragic outcomes to the system."

EMPLOYMENT CHIEF SAYS JOB SITUATION MENDS

Reports from widely separated states from Michigan to Texas and from New York to Kansas, show an improvement in the employment situation, Colonel Arthur Woods, chairman of the emergency committee of the President's conference on unemployment, says. Referring to the "unprecedented" amount of Winter outdoor work and the added improvement to be expected with the approach of Spring, Colonel Woods said:

"There seems to be a slight falling off in the number of applicants for work at employment bureaus, with a corresponding increase in the number for whom work is found by these same bureaus."

LAYING PLANS FOR WALKOUT IN COAL MINES

Only Unforeseen Solution of Wage Problem Can Halt Strike of Miners, Declares Lewis.

Six hundred thousand union miners in the anthracite and bituminous fields will quit work April 1, unless some unforseen solution of the present wage controversy is offered in the meantime, John L. Lewis, president of the international organization of United Mine Workers has announced.

The policy to be followed by the soft coal miners will be formulated at a conference to be held Friday, March 24, in Cleveland.

The conference will be attended by 116 men who are members of the general policy committee of the miners' organization. They have full authority to conduct the affairs of the union during the strike.

Plans for evacuation of the mines already are under way, Mr. Lewis said. In the event of a walkout crews of pumpmen, engineers, firemen, watchmen and helpers will remain at their post to prevent flooding of the mines and maintain the properties, he said.

He estimated that 1,000 men would remain on duty in the anthracite and 3,000 in the bituminous mines for such purposes.

Final orders for withdrawal of the men will be issued by the general policies committee of the union at Cleveland or Chicago, effective in case operators and miners fail to arrange a new working contract before April 1.

The order to suspend operations in the anthracite field April 1 already has been issued by the general wage council in session at Shamokin, Pa.

Cessation of work in bituminous mines automatically will cease April 1, Mr. Lewis asserted, because of the operators refusal to meet with the miners in accordance with the terms of their last contract.

U. S. Labor to Back Strike.

Bituminous coal miners who have voted to cease work April 1, "come what may, will have the support of the American labor movement in their struggle," President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said. Coal mine owners, "bound by a solemn agreement to confer with the workers upon the terms of a new wage agreement" after that date, "have refused to abide by the terms of their own pledge," he declared, adding that "no group of employers in any industrial controversy in this country has ever placed itself in a more indefensible position."

"The citizenship of America can draw from this conduct but one conclusion," he continued, "and that is that the mine owners wish it to be understood that the pledge of mine owners is valueless. . . . They are willing to break their own word if by so doing they can reduce wages or weaken the union."

PRINCESS FATIMA FREED OF SUSPICION; TO GO HOME

Princess Fatima, sultana of Kaboul, who entered the United States last July with all the pomp and splendor befitting court life in her native Afghanistan, was taken to the United States attorney's office in New York and asked to explain how her 44-carat diamond, which she values at $125,000, got through the port of San Francisco. The princess convinced the authorities she was not a smuggler and was permitted to sail with her three grown sons on a British tramp steamer for Afghanistan.

LEADERSHIP OF HARDING TO BE GIVEN BIG TEST

White House Doorstep Is Clogged With Trouble as the President Arrives at Home.

President Harding, on his return to Washington, Sunday, found himself confronted with an accumulated mass of trouble such as will tax his renewed energies to clear away.

Refreshed by his 10 days of rest and relaxation, President Harding brought his vacation trip to a close Saturday when, with the members of his party he boarded the special train for the return journey to Washington.

Back from the seductive sunshine of Florida, he found on the White House doorstep a score of perplexing problems dumped there by congress, a dispute which threatens the harmony of his cabinet, and a great heap of patronage cases, to say nothing of a huge amount of routine business held up by his brief vacation.

President Harding informed Secretary Denby that one of the first things he will take up is the navy fuel situation resulting from congressional reductions in the appropriation for this purpose which naval officials say may result in drastic curtailment of the movement of naval vessels.

Congress Cooks Up Trouble.

The President's immediate attention will doubtless be given the trouble cooked up for him by congress in the following matters:

1. Ratification of the arms conference treaties, threatened in the senate by a combination of the Democrats with the four Republican "irreconcilables" — Borah, La Follette, Johnson and France.

2. The soldiers' bonus bill, framed by the house ways and means committee and condemned by Secretary Mellon and Comptroller of Currency Crissinger.

3. The army and navy appropriations bills, making such tremendous cuts in the military and naval establishments that Secretaries Weeks and Denby assert their enactment would seriously impair the national defenses.

4. The proposal to transfer the prohibition enforcement office from the treasury department to the department of justice.

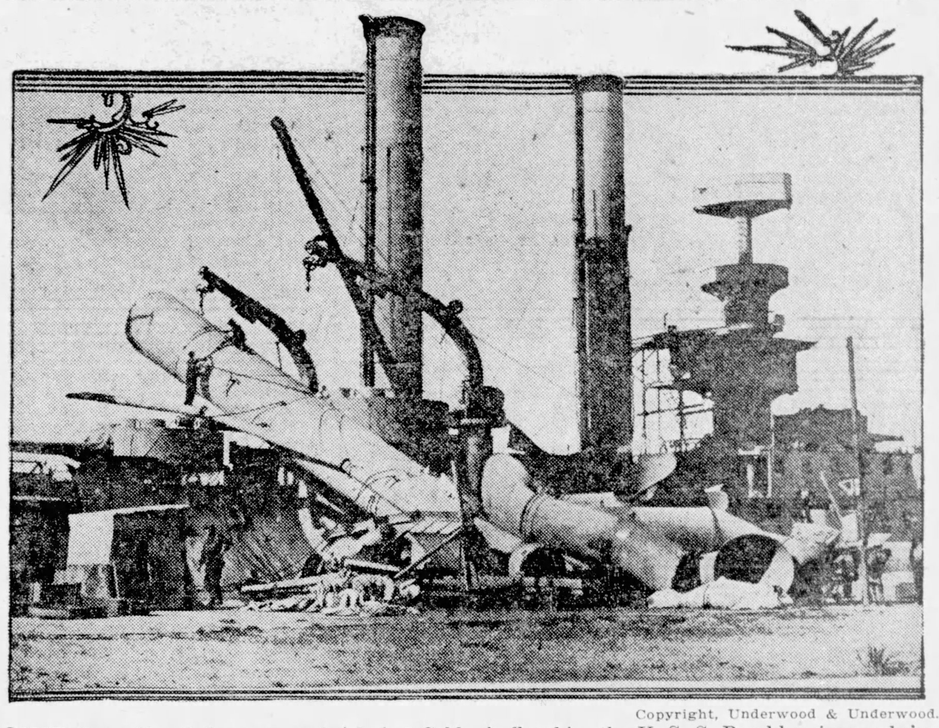
5. The senate finance committee's continued holdup of the tariff bill, despite bitter denunciation by house leaders.

The cabinet dispute is between Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Secretary of the Interior Fall over the proposed transfer of the bureau of forestry from the department of agriculture to the department of the interior.

All the President's powers as a compromiser and conciliator will be required to keep peace in his official family if half that is currently reported is true. Fall recently broke into print with a vitriolic outburst over the alleged propaganda campaign to prevent the transfer Wallace has entered a vigorous denial.

All things considered, President Harding is up against a severe test of leadership and the result of it will determine largely the success of the second year of his administration.

Famous Old Warship Is Scrapped



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ONCE the pride of the navy and Admiral Schley's flagship, the U. S. S. Brooklyn is now being turned into a pile of junk. The ship played a leading part in destroying the Spanish fleet. War veterans were given the jobs of wrecking the vessel which cost $5,000,000 to build and which was sold to a junk firm for $40,000. The photo shows the funnels of the Brooklyn, which weighed about 18 tons, just after being pulled down.

CEMENT MAKERS INDICTED BY U. S.

Sherman Law Violation Charge Is Faced by 26 Concerns, 48 Officers.

Twenty-six corporations manufacturing cement in the middle western states and 48 individuals, officers of the companies, were named in an indictment charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law which was returned by the federal grand jury March 8, but was not made public until last week after bench warrants had been served on the individuals.

Charging that the law governing interstate traffic had been violated, the indictment alleges that the 26 companies have conspired to regulate the cement business in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennesee and Arkansas.

There are eight counts in the indictment charging a combination in restraint of trade, conspiracy and a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Among the concerns named are:

The Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Aetna Portland Cement Co., Alpha Portland Cement Co., Atlas Portland Cement Co., Cape Girardeau Portland Cement Co., Castalia Portland Cement Co., Continental Portland Cement Co., Crescent Portland Cement Co., Diamond Portland Cement Co., Huron Portland Cement Co., Indiana Portland Cement Co., Kosmos Portland Cement Co., Michigan Portland Cement Co., Newaygo Portland Cement Co., Peerless Portland Cement Co., Peninsular Portland Cement Co., Universal Portland Cement Co., Wolverine Portland Cement Co., Marquette Cement Manufacturing Co., Wellston Iron Furnace Co., and Sandusky Portland Cement Co.

Missionary Is Tortured

The Belgian missionary executed with a number of Chinese Christians in the interior was tortured for a week before he died, says latest reports.

News, Views and Reviews in This Paper

PRESIDENT HARDING has returned from a short vacation in Florida to find a big task in leadership before him. Congress has been dilly-dallying on many questions and the strong hand of a taskmaster is needed to start things moving.

Opponents of the four-power Pacific treaty have practically given up trying to defeat ratification of the pact. It is due to come to a vote in the senate on the 24th. Senator Reed and a few other solons in the habit of being against everything have been orating long and loudly but their words, for the most part, fell on empty chairs in a deserted chamber.

In the next 25 years the real society and aristocracy of life and living is likely to be found on the farm.—Sandles.

Twenty-six concerns manufacturing cement and 48 officials of the companies have been indicted, charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law. The companies did business in the middle western states.

Are you a March or a June? We couldn't get along without the March people says Martha Holden on the Household page.

Odd bits of fact from here and there are gathered together and printed in the Varieties column of The Blade. They make interesting reading.

Our present desperate need, in public office and in private life, is for moral courage, religious fidelity, and true loyalty to the great integrities of faith in a living God.—Ellis.

Novia Scotia folk are not prone to believe the New York scientist who reported that there was no ghost in the MacDonald home after making an investigation but that Mary Ellen MacDonald was responsible for the queer happenings. They are disappointed that the learned man did not find a ghost as ghosts furnish a lot of thrills in an otherwise drab neighborhood.

IMMIGRANT BAN SEEN NECESSARY

Secretary Davis Hopes for Re-enactment of Three Per Cent Law.

The restrictive immigration law must be continued on the statute books or else the country will be flooded with a horde of undesirables from other countries, Secretary of Labor Davis declared recently. He expressed the hope that the bill extending the three-per-cent immigration law for another year, which has already passed the house, would soon be passed by the senate.

"There is no doubt that the poverty and depression elsewhere in the world, as a result of the World war, will send to this country a tide of immigration overwhelmingly greater than anything that stands in our past records," said the labor secretary, whose deparment administers the immigration laws.

"This deluge of stricken people, accustomed to a lower standard of life in other countries and ready to accept almost any wage," he added, "would be a grave danger to our country at any time. At this particular time the danger is colossal. It would be madness to add to the great number of our unemployed by permitting hundreds of thousands of aliens to land on our shores."

Change in Type Hurts.

Secretary Davis called attention to the fact that the change in the type of immigration of the last few years is a distinct loss to America.

"Some of our greatest figures have been immigrants," he pointed out. "They have performed, in return for the privilege of citizenship, the most brilliant and useful services to the nation," he added. "They have been great soldiers and publicists, like Carl Schurz; great captains of industry, like Andrew Carnegie; great financiers and philanthropists, like Jacob H. Schiff."

Mr. Davis added that it happened in his own case to enter the United States immigration station, an emigrant from Wales, and 40 years afterward to be charged with the responsibility of directing all the immigration stations of the country, as a member of the cabinet.

Needy Driven to U. S.

"Fine types of all races continue to come to us," Secretary Davis continued. We are as likely as ever to draw splendid citizens from these ranks of newcomers. But, as I have pointed out, mingled among them are many driven here by the direst need. These we could not admit entirely without question. While times are such as they are in America we cannot recklessly increase the dangers of unemployment. It is for this reason that I believe that we must keep on our statute books some fairly restrictive immigration law."

Secretary Davis said that he believed that any defects in the present law would be taken care of in the proposed extension.

WATCHA LIKE?

Eva J. Stickney, Rutland, Vt.—"I like The Blade because of its fiction, World History in the Making, the Household page and Rural Welfare."

E. H. Roemer, Franklin, Pa.—"I always read from the first page to the last page and it is all good."

Mrs. F. R. Jones, Hancock, Wis.—"The Variety column makes an especial appeal to me. Its perusal alone gives one almost a liberal education."

W. E. Cox, Manayka, W. Va.—"The Blade is the best paper I've ever read. It gives all the real news."

W. W. James, Jr., Russellville, Ala.—"I like The Blade. If I didn't I wouldn't read it. I get about a dozen papers and always read The Blade first.

LAST OF ARMY WILL BE HOME BY NEXT JULY

Weeks Indicates Step Was Ordered in Compliance With Policy of Withdrawing Forces Soon.

All American troops will be out of Germany by July 1 under orders issued by Secretary Weeks Monday, by direction of President Harding. About 2,000 officers and men are directly affected as the remainder of Major General Allen's command in the Coblenz Bridgehead zone on the Rhine already were under home orders.

The announcement of the decision for complete American evacuation of occupied territory in Germany was made by Secretary Weeks as his first act on return to the war department from a three weeks' vacation in Florida.

He indicated that the step was ordered in compliance with the policy previously announced of withdrawing the Rhine forces as quickly as possible. It had no relation, he said, to the wrangle in congress over reduction of the size of the army, nor did it result from the correspondence between the state department and the allied commissioners over the American demand for a share in German reparations payments on account of the maintenance of troops in Germany.

The original order of the President, it was pointed out, directed that all troops on the Rhine with the exception of no more than the single infantry regiment and artillery and other auxiliary detachments be brought home in army transports as rapidly as possible.

Use Two Transports.

The movement is now in progress and the work of the two transports running in the service will be continued under present instructions, Weeks said, until the remaining troops also have been returned, which will be before July 1.

The war secretary made no explanations of steps that would be taken to turn the Coblenz sector over to allied commanders for policing and to hold the bridgehead as a means for further advances into Germany to enforce treaty obligations. The three bridgehead positions were taken up under the armistice for this purpose and their occupation confirmed in the treaty of Versailles and the treaty between the United States and Germany.

It was admitted at the war department that the action of the United States in completely abandoning the Rhineland position might have some effect on the negotiations resulting from Secretary Hughes' action in submitting a request that the United States receive a share in German reparations payments already made to cover maintenance of the armies on the Rhine.

It was insisted, however, that the step was not a direct result of these negotiations since complete withdrawal was forecast before the note calling attention to the American bill in excess of $241,000,000 on this account was transmitted.

Regret over the prospective withdrawal of the American troops from the Rhine was expressed in French official circles when the foreign office was unofficially informed of the order of Secretary of War Weeks.

The order caused no surprise, however, some officials saying they expected complete withdrawal. Before the news of the American war secretary's order reached Paris the subject of the American demand for payment of the expenses of her troops on the Rhine already had been discussed by officials of the foreign office.

Salvation Army Sells Hats for Ten Cents Each

The Salvation Army stores which have been institutions in Chicago for more than 15 years, have solved the problem on the high price of being well dressed for thousands of families.

An entire outfit—hat, clothes, shoes, collar, ties and everything for $3.75. That's the price of doffing the garments of a tramp and taking on the raiment of a gentleman.

But the Army is not making a specialty of the tramp. There is many a family man and his wife and his children who patronize the industrial clothing store.

It's the easiest, quickest and cheapest way out.

You can get a good coat for 35 cents, a pair of trousers for 25 cents, a vest for 10 cents, a hat for as low as a dime, socks for five cents a pair, a necktie for a dime, and a real slick, clean, highly starched white collar thrown in to make the outfit complete.

You can get anything in the clothing line you want and the price is within reach. And if you happen to be without funds and in dire need of clothing it's yours for the asking. The charge placed on the clothing by the Army is to cover overhead expenses, such as rent and for cleaning and renovating, for mending, for hauling, and for the meager salaries for the few aged or crippled persons in the store. The clothing is donated by more fortunate families.

Good Money Chases Bad

Major J. C. E. Jameson, losing the bulk of his fortune on the London stock exchange, went to Monte Carlo to recoup with the remainder. His luck was unchanged, so he next appeared in bankruptcy court.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

THERE is no great event to record here this week. No outstanding thing has been done during the past fortnight—nothing that will have a permanent place in the history of the world. Then what shall be written? Hash! That is the answer. A potpourri of stuff, a medley, a ragout. These terms mean practically the same thing, and they come near representing the mental attitude of the world.

There is an apparent lack of sagacity to see and solve problems. Perhaps there is lack of courage, too. The world isn't half as sick, and this country isn't as ill as the lugubrious gloom creators would make believe. There are people who have become so accustomed in the past two years to uttering sepulchral notes that if somebody were to shout "hallelujah!" they would jump out of their goose-pimpled hides.

It is neither the lack of mental grasp nor the want of courage that ails the people. What they need is faith—faith in God, in their country, and in their fellowmen. But it must be a simple faith, free from selfishness.

Affairs in Washington.

We need more spirituality. We could get along with less speed and less jazz and more mental plodding. We pray for limousines when, as a matter of fact, a few excursions on "shank's horses" would be wholesome to body and soul. The people are clamoring for excitement, when what they need is a journey beside the still waters.

But this is preaching. Let's get back to simple scolding.

If we created the impression that all men are in a mental haze—well, we didn't mean quite that. There are exceptions—some clear thinkers. Down at Washington are men who are thinking connectedly and consecutively of things of great importance to this country and of great concern to the world. Secretary Hughes has a steady mind and the vision to see far ahead of him.

President Harding and his cabinet are growing in popularity with the people. Not so much can be said of and for congress. The lower house is politically lopsided and at times gives the impression that it is lop-minded. It moves like a beetle—here or there, as it encounters this or that obstruction, never sure where it is going. The result, it doesn't get anywhere.

What a Traveler Heard.

Here is something that seems a fit ingredient for this hash.

Philip Gibbs, the greatest newspaper correspondent developed by the big war, has been traveling and lecturing in many parts of this country. Now, Mr. Gibbs is not to be measured with the same yardstick used in measuring the average European correspondent-lecturer who comes to America. He is not here to criticize and he doesn't devote his time to finding fault with America.

Well, Mr. Gibbs has been listening—listening is a part of his business—to what certain Americans have had to say of their country, and he certainly found some pessimists. As a result he has been loaded with enough gloom to fill a bottomless pit.

The correspondent says the saddest man he met was in a city of the middle-west. He was a successful man, and yet this is the lugubrious chant with which he entertained the English gentleman:

"The United States is doomed! Nothing can save it!"

What do you, dear readers, think of a prosperous middle-west American citizen who gives voice to a gob of gloom like that? Doleful, isn't it? And it was repeated many times during an evening.

Fearful Souls Don't Count.

There are more like this middle-western pessimist. There never was a time when the country was without such as he. There never was a time when the country pleased everybody. In the minds of some the United States has been doomed from its first baptism at Bunker Hill to the day the American boys ceased firing in the Argonne. Going through the "dooming" process is one of the greatest things the United States does.

There have always been fearful souls to moan and find fault. But fearful souls don't count in the process of building a nation. They never have counted in this country.

Correspondent Gibbs listens but is not convinced. He says: "It has never been a habit of mine, and never will be, to criticize the United States. That would seem as impertinent as criticizing the whole order of nature, or as a straw criticizing the ebb and flow of the great tides."

Making an I. W. W. Work.

Now comes a bit of seasoning for this mess of hash.

Big Bill Haywood, I. W. W. extraordinary, who skiddooed and tra-la-la-ed to Russia when the hinges of the Leavenworth prison gate began to squeak a welcome to him, has been set to work.

As the story goes, it seems that Lenine, the czar of soviet Russia, has considered that Big Bill is too strong to loaf around the throne, and so has decreed that the exponent of idleness go into the mines of Russia and dig, and dig without pay—dig for the cause.

Big Bill Haywood worked others in this country. Now he must work for others, and there will be no payday to cheer him on his way.

Big Bill Haywood forced to work for his food, and poor food at that, is a theme too doggone sad to pursue further.

WILL VOTE ON PACIFIC PACT; VICTORY SEEN

Senate Turns Down Robinson Reservation by 55 to 30—Treaty Up for Ratification on 24th.

Opponents of the four-power Pacific treaty in the senate have abandoned all plans for a prolonged fight against ratification and accepted a unanimous consent agreement to limit debate and to take a final vote on Friday, March 24.

The agreement which was hailed by administration leaders as certain indication that ratification is assured, was proposed on the senate floor after a series of conferences among the various senate elements and was accepted virtually without debate.

It provides that speeches on the treaty shall be limited to one hour and these on reservations to 20 minutes each, and that final vote shall be taken without debate as soon as the senate convenes Friday.

The four-power treaty was supported by Senator Spencer, Republican, Missouri, in an address in which he declared the Brandegee "no alliance" reservation was unnecessary.

This led Senator Willis, Republican, Ohio, to inquire whether without the reservation the treaty would provide for an alliance.

"Undoubtedly an alliance to confer," replied Senator Spencer.

"If I entertained the view of this treaty that the senator does," said Senator Willis, "I certainly never would vote for it. The American people do not want an alliance. They decided that a few months ago."

"If this is only an alliance to confer," interrupted Senator Watson, Democrat, Georgia, "why do senators on the Republican side vote against all reservations to clearly say so?"

"Because the treaty clearly expresses its meaning in its own terms," said Senator Spencer.

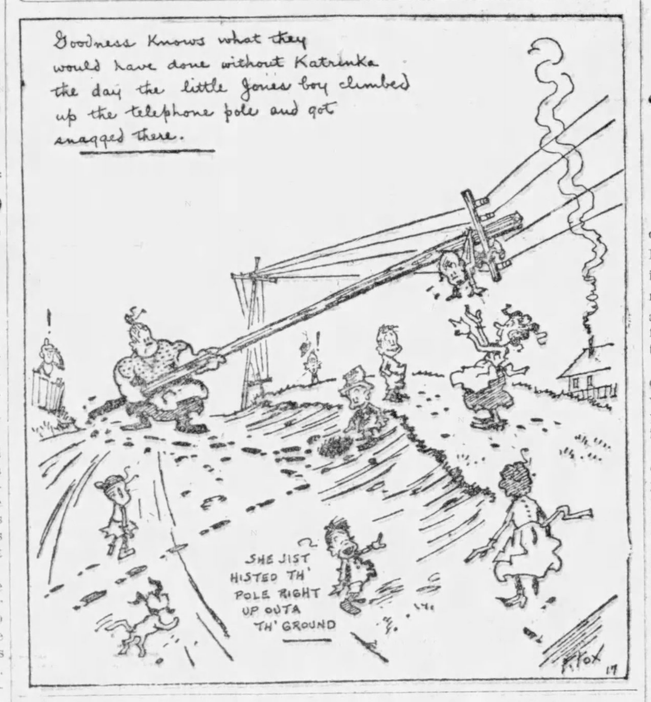
The United States will ratify the four-power treaty by a comfortable majority. This prophecy seems safe enough as a result of the senate's action in rejecting the Robinson resolution by a vote of 55 to 30.

A favorable two-thirds vote is necessary for ratification and the vote on the Robinson amendment falls short of this number, but it is admitted on all sides that as many as 10 and probably more Democrats who voted for the Robinson reservation will vote for final ratification.

The most significant feature of the vote upon the Robinson amendment is the fact that only four Republicans voted for it. They were Borah, Johnson, Lafollette and France.

Others agree that these four Republicans will vote against ratification. But they likewise agreed that this is the maximum number of Republicans who will oppose the treaty on the final roll call. Only four Democrats, Pomerene, Underwood, Ransdell and Williams, voted against the Robinson amendment. Eleven senators were absent and of this number eight and possibly 10 will support the treaty or be paired in its favor if unable to be present and vote.

The Powerful Katrinka


Goodness knows what they would have done without Katrinka the day the little Jones boy climbed up the telephone pole and got snagged there.
SHE JIST HISTED TH' POLE RIGHT UP OUTA TH' GROUND

GHOST HUNTER SAYS GIRL PLAYED SPOOK

While Dr. Walter Franklin Prince, New York scientist and layer of ghosts, is satisfied that entirely human, and not superhuman agencies constituted the Antigonish ghost in Nova Scotia, it was learned that residents near Caledonia Mills, which is near the haunted MacDonald home, were reluctant to accept his version that Mary Ellen MacDonald, 15, was at the root of the phenomenon.

Dr. Prince, in a lengthy report, the fruit of a week's stay in the "haunted house" of Alex MacDonald, declared the adopted daughter of the old farmer was author of the supposedly supernormal fires and pranks among the livestock which drove the family from the old homestead in the dead of Winter. That ghostly slaps which Harold Whidden, reporter, and P. O Carroll, provincial detective, claim to have received were attributed to natural phenomena by Dr Prince.

Skeptics of Antigonish county were shaking their heads, however, and placing their tongues in their cheeks. They are seemingly loath to relinquish the importance attached to their section of the country so long as the outside world was fascinated with tales of what they are wont to believe was a prankish wraith with designs on the MacDonalds. They characterised as absurd the scientist's nomination of Mary Ellen as combined author and cast of their "mystery" while in a dreamstate and the victim of an "altered consciousness."

In his report, Dr. Prince held that Mary Ellen was not "morally culpable," however, as she was in "an altered state of consciousness" and did not realize what she was doing.

"There is the possibility, supported by a body of evidence," the report said, "that this altered state was brought by a discarnate intelligence. This is a theoretical possibility, whereas the external facts seem certain."

Dr. Prince indicated that the braiding of the cow's tails and the shifting of farm stock also probably was a result of Mary Ellen's altered state of consciousness.

The slaps that Harold Whidden, Halifax Herald reporter, and P. O. Carroll, detective, asserted they suffered from a ghostly hand after the MacDonalds had been frightened out of their home, however, were not traced to Mary Ellen's hands.

Their experiences, said the report, probably were of a supernormal character which does not necessarily imply that the supernormal causes were spiritualistic. It may have been owing to a psychological cause which is perfectly natural, though imperfectly normal.

In other words, Dr. Prince implied, "Whidden and Carroll might have slapped each other—or might merely have thought they were slapped."

$13.95 Goodyear All-Weather Coat Free

Goodyear Mfg. Co., 1904-R, Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome, rainproofed, all-weather coat to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today. —Advertisement.

HEIRESSES TO $1,000,000 FEEL RICH WITH A COPPER

Diane and Violet Maitland of Cardiff, Eng., to whom their millionaire grandfather left $500,000 each, are being kept in ignorance of their good fortune. They were never given more than twopence between them for spending money. Their aunt says they "feel very rich" when they have a copper to spend. Both are good riders to hounds, although only 8 and 6 years old, respectively.

97 Words Worth $1,000,000

Kennedy Jones, M. P., disposed of his $1,000,000 estate in a will of 97 words.

ORIENTAL CULTS AID DRY CAUSE

'Green Crescent' Will Wage Fight on Rum Traffic, Pussyfoot Says.

Aims of Prohibitionists, especially of the constituents of the World League Against Alcoholism, take into account the fact that Oriental religions, as a rule, are religions of abstinence, says William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, chief missioner of the World league.

Johnson points out that the Green Crescent, a Turkish committee, which a few days ago announced its purpose to fight the liquor traffic in Turkey, is a Moslem organization, backed by influential Mohammedans. It has been in existence a year, he says. The announced plans of the Green Crescent contemplates use of movies, delivery of temperance lectures, etc., in an effort to dry up the Ottoman capital. The Green Crescent, it is announced at the office of the World league here, is not a constituent of the World league, but acting independently.

The Oriental religions, it is declared, though being religions of abstinence, strongly insisted upon by the tenets of the faith, are not necessarily religions of political prohibition, but it is the belief of the World league that the teaching of abstinence is having the effect in political outworking.

In connection with the Turkish effort, the fear of German brewers that their nation may be included in the prohibition area, is cited by World league officials as an evidence that there is a real demand everywhere for a fight against beverage liquor, and as a showing that the people of other nations regard prohibition in the United States as having increased this nation's lead in world affairs.

At the league office it is said that numerous inquiries are coming in from Germany as to the effects of prohibition in this country, and as to the possibility of getting aid in a German prohibition campaign. Determination of the brewers to send Dr. Neumann to America to get information on the American drought and to start a campaign in European newspapers against prohibition is regarded here as a promising indication. It also is held to be vindication of the practice of the league in sending Pussyfoot Johnson and other workers into foreign countries to preach prohibition whenever such countries have dry campaigns on.

"If the German brewers have a legal right, as unquestionably they have, to send a representative to dry America to study prohibition, then unquestionably the drys of Germany have a right, through the World league, to import an American to present the dry side of the story," officials declared.

It was said at World league headquarters that while Germany is not represented in the organization, without doubt drys representing the country would be at the World league convention, scheduled for Toronto, Ont., early in November, and that the question of aiding them in their prohibition efforts probably would come up at the convention.

FREAKS BOYCOTT FAT GIRLS; THEN THE TROUBLE STARTS

The fat women of the World's Fair wanted to dance at the showmen's ball in London agricultural hall. But other freaks refused to have them as partners. So one fat girl punched the tattooed man in the nose; another swatted the manager. The incipient riot ended only when the married dwarfs dropped to their knees and prayed for a restoration of peace.

Candy Fumes Fatal

Twenty girls were overcome by fumes from burning candy in a factory in Switzerland. Three died later.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

With but a single change from the form in which it was approved, by the ways and means committee majority, the compromise soldiers' bonus bill has been completed. It was approved at a meeting of the entire committee, the vote being 19 to 5, with three Democrats and two Republicans opposing the measure.

The only change made in the bill by the entire committee before it was ordered out would permit banks authorized to lend money to veterans on adjusted service certificates to rediscount them for other banks. The securities, however, would not be rediscountable by the 12 regional federal reserve banks.

High costs of operation threatens to jam the highly touted prohibition "navy" on the financial rocks. Budget officers are plainly aghast over the huge sum enforcement officers propose to spend to maintain a fleet of subchasers hunting rum smugglers.

Fear that the dry fleet plans may run counter to President Harding's warning against bureau deficits may break up the entire prohibition "navy" scheme.

The campaign of the "irreconcilables" against the four-power Pacific treaty continued without abatement in the senate last week despite signs of waning interest and the disposition of leaders to regard ratification of the pact as a foregone conclusion.

For more than three hours, in a senate chamber which most of the time was all but deserted, Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, assailed both the four-power and naval treaties, which he said would fit together to put the United States in a position of "helplessness" in the Pacific. He charged that the facts underlying the five-five-three naval settlement has been misrepresented, and put into the record figures of his own designed to show that superiority of speed, armament and auxiliary craft would greatly increase the relative strength of the British and Japanese navies.

A resolution authorizing the President to name a committee of seven to visit Liberia for the purpose of promoting friendly relations between the two countries, has been introduced in the senate.

Congressman Harry C. Gahn of Cleveland, has declared himself in favor of the repeal of the Ake law, enacted by the Ohio legislature during the World war, whereby instruction in German and other foreign languages is forbidden.

Acting Secretary Wainwright says the proposal of the house appropriation committee to cut the $4,000,000 item in the army appropriation bill submitted for pay of reserve officers to $250,000 will prevent carrying out plans for training 18,000 reserve officers during the year.

Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio does not like the work "subsidy" and the Democratic party to which he belongs, is traditionally opposed to it in any form.

Yet Pomerene, as an American citizen, is strongly in favor of an American merchant marine adequate to carry American commerce and, if a ship subsidy is the only way to realize it, he will support a subsidy measure. In a letter to Elbert F. Baldwing, associate editor of the Outlook, he says:

"The country does not like the word subsidy and neither do I but I am for a merchant marine."

PACIFIC FLEET UPKEEP LESS

Cheaper to Maintain Ships in Western Waters Than in Atlantic.

It is cheaper to maintain a destroyer in the Pacific than in the Atlantic, figures show from the bureau of engineering, navy department, made public recently.

The average cost to maintain in full commission a destroyer in the Atlantic fleet is $28,000 annually, while in the Pacific the cost is $17,000. In the Asiatic regions it costs all of $31,000, the figures state. However, the cost on the European station is only $12,000, so that the tables balance fairly well.

A number of destroyers are now maintained with greatly reduced complements, thus effecting saving. This is possible, as a destroyer with 50 per cent complement costs $17,000 in the Atlantic and $11,000 in the Pacific.

These little boats are still classed among the deadliest weapons afloat, and in the Pacific particularly they are constantly striving to keep at the highest possible state of efficiency. This same applies, of course, to all units wherever they may be stationed, but handicaps vary with the locality.

Recently while departing for the drill grounds on the Pacific coast the destroyer squadrons got under way in periods varying from six to 15 minutes, setting several records.

Water Sold at Retail

Water is so scarce in Hampshire, England, that in many village it retails for 10 cents a bucket.

SOLON DEFENDS ANTI-DRY VOTES

Pomerene Would Let M. D.'s Pass on Liquor in Use as Medicine.

Senator Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio, as a candidate for re-election, is vigorously combatting attacks by drys who accuse him of voting against the national prohibition resolution and other dry measures, including the Willis-Campbell bill preventing the use of beer as medicine.

Rev. Andrew W. Blackwood, pastor of the Indianola Presbyterian church, Columbus, wrote Pomerene recently saying "the only serious objection which I have heard of your public record relates to prohibition."

In his reply, Pomerene says:

"With all due respect permit me to say that I am just as temperate as any of those who criticize me. I recognize fully the evil of the drink habit and no one deplores it more than I.

"I believe in representative government. I did vote against the national amendment because up to the time of that vote the state of Ohio was against it, as evidenced by its votes. After it was adopted, I voted for the Volstead act and I shall vote for every reasonable temperance measure. I voted against the recent legislation prohibiting physicians from prescribing beer.

"Now let me appeal to your reason. If a member of your family was sick unto death I assume you would call a physician and I assume you would call that physician because you had every confidence in his ability.

"Assume, for the sake of argument, that the physician you called after a careful examination of the case and following his best judgment, would prescribe a little more than the amount of intoxicating liquor now permitted by law, or beer which is now prohibited by law. Do you think a congress of laymen ought to tell him what he should prescribe and what he should not?

"That is my position and in my judgment those who take the extreme position of trying to direct what the honest physician shall give at the sick bed are doing the cause of temperance more harm than good."

A War on Film

—the film that ruins teeth

Dental science has declared a war on film. Millions of people, half the world over, have joined it. And leading dentists everywhere are securing new recruits.

This ten-day test will show you the results. Make it and note the change that comes in cleaner, prettier teeth.

Makes teeth dingy

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. It makes white teeth look dingy. And most tooth troubles are now traced to that film.

Film is what discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. The with tartar, are the chief cause pyorrhea. Many serious troubles now traced to them.

Failed to end it

Old teeth-cleaning methods failed to end film. Much was left night and day threaten serious age. That's why well-brushed discolored and decayed.

Dental science has for years sought ways to fight that film. Two effective methods have been found, able authorities have well proved their efficiency.

Now those methods are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent—a tooth paste based on modern dental knowledge. And to millions of people it has brought a new era in tooth cleaning.

These five effects twice daily

Pepsodent combats the film in two effective ways. It leaves teeth highly polished, so film less easily adheres.

It also multiplies the salivary flow. That is Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits that cling. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's neutralizer of acids which cause decay.

Every application brings these five desired effects. All of them are deemed essential. But old methods never brought them.

Send the coupon for a 10-day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

In a week the results will surprise and delight you. And your home will believe, will adopt this new method. Don't wait longer. Cut out the coupon now.

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The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, whose every application brings five desired effects. Approved by highest authorities, and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free

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Dept. 800, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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Only one tube to a family

Woman Is Best Skater

The international skating contest at Murren, Switzerland, for the Lytton cup was won by Miss Florence Lovett of England. M. Burdett of Holland was second, and Charles Angas of Scotland third.

Gets Guest Room to Die

Vivian Withy, consulting engineer, applied for a quiet room at an English hotel. Then he undressed and went to retire and threw himself out the window.

No Money Down

Guaranteed for Life
Pudding Pan. Used like this for puddings, cakes, bread. Also milk dish. 2½ quarts
Used as Colander. Handy to rinse berries. Also used as Strainer
When used as Casserole ideal for baking apples, escalloped potatoes, macaroni, etc.
Convex Kettle. This combination used for cooking and stewing vegetables. Bulged sides, easy to pour liquids off. Used as Windsor kettle.
Used as a Double Boiler cooks cereals, no scorching. Steams vegetables in top. Kettle Cover made of thick aluminum.
When used as Preserving Kettle distributes heat evenly. Not necessary to stir the contents.
Corn Popper. This combination is what you want for special things—corn popping, crisping corn flakes, roasting coffee, etc.
Combination Cooker. Used this way for general purposes not to well filled by any other utensil. Ears of kettle hold half upright or lower—not bottom.
Used this way is a Steamer Set. For steaming potatoes or corn on cob. Perforated bottom makes uniform cooking.
Used this way for Tubed Cake Pan. Removable tube. Cakes taken out easily without breaking.
Self-Basting Roaster. When used this way makes juicy, well browned roasts. A perfect self-baster. Steam condenses on cover and drips back.

A complete cooking set in this wonderful combination. Send only the coupon and we ship the set, all charges prepaid. Try it 30 days on free trial, and then if not just what you want, pay nothing and send it back and we'll pay the return postage charges. If you keep it, pay bargain price at the end of 30 days' free trial and it is yours. Mail coupon today.

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Preserving Kettle · Double Boiler · Convex Kettle
Combination Cooker · Strainer or Colander · Steamer Set
Self-Basting Roaster · Corn Popper

Made of best heavy-gauge aluminum—bright, silvery, beautiful, easy to keep clean, light to handle—guaranteed for life.

This complete set gives you eleven utensil combinations. Outside kettle holds 6 quarts, inside pans 2¼ quarts, other utensils in proportion. All highly polished on outside. Sunray finish inside. When not in use all pieces nest together. Takes up little space. Sets on shelf. Bails (or handles) detachable. You must see it and use it to realize what it really is. So send at once.

Order by No. 417DMA6. At end of 30 days' free trial, pay only $2.75 if you keep it. Shipped from Chicago prepaid.

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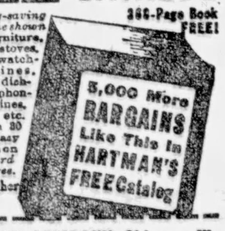

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SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

FOUR THOUSAND cases of imported whisky valued at $500,000, a schooner, a big moving van, two touring cars and 24 prisoners were seized by the special service squad of the customs service in a spectacular raid on an abandoned pier in New York after a 20-minute fight. This is the biggest single seizure since the prohibition law went into effect.

France contemplates granting to Syria a certain amount of autonomy which will qualify the country to become a member of the league of nations, it is reported in Syria. It is also thought France will recognize Syria as a sovereign state.

"Fullest co-operation" with the American Legion in its employment drive to find jobs for 700,000 unemployed veterans of the World war, was urged in a recent statement issued by Secretary of Labor Davis. "Work makes the flag fly," declared Davis. "Help the American Legion to hang it as high in peace as in war."

Lieut. F. W. Niedermeyer, Jr., of McCook field, Ohio, was killed when a monoplane in which he was doing combat problems fell several thousand feet in a tail spin.

The interstate commerce commission was held by the U. S. supreme court last week to be without authority to authorize or compel the abandonment of a strictly state railroad. The decision was handed down in a case brought by the state of Texas against the Eastern Texas Railroad Co. to prevent that road from dismantling under an order issued by the commission.

Ohio mothers of World war veterans who are also widows of Civil war veterans and happen to be drawing a widow's pension cannot legally receive awards as dependent mothers under the war risk insurance act. This decision has been reached by the comptroller of the U. S. treasury.

Governor Davis of Ohio has announced that he will not be candidate for second term.

A conference of representatives of the larger trade associations with Secretary Hoover has been called for April 12. The associations will co-operate with the department of commerce in gathering and publishing trade statistics.

TREASURY officials expected the government's receipts of income and profits taxes to show a decrease of more than $300,000,000 from the collections made during March of last year.

Wages of British workmen were cut more than 6,000,000 pounds a week in 1921, says the British Board of Trade. The reduction affected more than 7,000,000 workers and was almost equal to the increases in pay which had been granted in 1919 and 1920.

Eammon De Valera has issued a minifesto launching a new Irish organization to be called the Republican association. He asks financial and moral support of it.

A rescript issued by the Sultan Ahmed Fuad Pasha of Egypt announced that Egypt had become an independent and sovereign state and that the sultan will assume the title of King of Egypt.

Lucien W. Parrish, representative in congress for the 13th Texas district, was injured near Toby, Texas, when a motor in which he was riding ran off an embankment.

A son has been born to Alice Brady, actress and daughter of William A. Brady. Miss Brady was divorced from James L. Crane, actor, in January. They were married two years ago. The baby is named Donald Crane.

It was reported in Paris Monday that Germany would be called upon to pay $520,800,000 indemnity in gold and merchandise during the current year.

More than 100 window glass manufacturers and the heads of three labor unions in the industry have been indicted by the federal grand jury for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mrs. Madalynne Obenchain, who is charged with the murder of J. Belton Kennedy, must go on trial a second time as the first jury disagreed. It took five ballots and stood nine to three for conviction on each.

A giant theatrical pooling enterprise which will include Messrs. A. L. Erlanger, Lee Shubert, J. J. Shubert, A. H. Woods, Charles B. Dillingham, Flo Ziegfeld, Sam Harris, the Selwyns and others, is now being formed. The corporation will be capitalized at $100,000,000.

WITHOUT waiting ratification of the Shantung treaty the Japanese government has instructed its minister at Peking to arrange with the Chinese government for the replacement of Jap troops with Chinese forces along the Tsingtau Tsinanfu railway, says word received at the Japanese embassy in Washington.

The strike of miners, which has held South Africa in its grip for more than two months, has been called off. The decision was taken by the old South African Industrial federation as distinct from the federation's augmented executive.

Mary Miles Minter, motion picture actress, has sailed for Honolulu under the name of Miss Shelby.

Pope Pius XI will break precedents on May 29 by leaving the Vatican, it is said. For more than half a century it has been a tradition of the Church of Rome that the pope shall not leave the Vatican.

The American steamer West Munham, which ran ashore off Heligoland recently while on her way to Russia with a cargo of corn for famine relief, has been refloated and sent to the river Elbe under tow.

Leading dairy manufacturing interests at a conference in the Department of Agriculture have decided on preliminary plans for holding the world's dairy congress in this country some time next Fall. The date or the city were not chosen.

The third jury in the Roscoe Arbuckle case has been sworn in. Four women are on it.

Violence in which one man was killed and three others wounded, marked the St. Patrick's day celebration in Limerick, Ireland. Republicans fired upon a brass band which was marching through the streets with a parade.

Nine persons were killed and a number seriously injured by a tornado that leveled a path through Gowen, Okla., last week. Tornadoes also hit Sulphur, Okla., and Sunrise, La.

John Duvall Dodge, millionaire son of the late John F. Dodge, automobile manufacturer, has been sentenced to serve in the house of correction for violation of the Detroit traffic laws.

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THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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Continued From Last Week.

Basil Santoine at twenty-two had graduated from Harvard, stone blind. His connections—the family was of well-to-do Southern stock—his possession of enough money for his own support, made it possible for him to live idly if he wished, but Santoine had not chosen to make his blindness an excuse for doing this. He had disliked the thought of foreign travel as being useless for a man who had no eyes, and he at once addressed himself to his chosen profession, which was law. He had not found it easy to get a start in this; lawyers had shown no willingness to take into their offices a blind man to whom the surroundings were unfamiliar and to whom everything must be read; and he had succeeded only after great effort in getting a place with a small and unimportant firm. Within a short time, well within two years, men had begun to recognize that in this struggling firm there was a powerful, compelling mind. Santoine, a man living in darkness, unable to see the men with whom he talked or the documents and books which were to be read to him, was beginning to put the stamp of his personality on the firm's affairs. A year later, his name appeared with others of the firm, at twenty-eight, his was a leading name. He had begun to practice long before that time, in accordance with law, he married shortly after this. At thirty, the firm represented to those who knew its particulars only one person—the personality of Santoine. But at thirty-five—though indifference to money was proverbial, he was many times a millionaire. But except among the small and powerful group of men who had learned to consult him, Santoine himself at that time was almost unknown.

There are many such men in all cities—more, perhaps, in America than anywhere else—and in their anonymity they are like minds without physical personality; they are only, and so they remain out of public view, behind the scenes. And then one receives public notice and reward by being sent to the senate by the powers that move behind the screen, or being called to the President's cabinet. More often the public knows little of them until they die and men are astonished by the size of the fortunes or of the seemingly baseless relations which they leave. So Santoine—consulted continually by the world the expected news of Latron's conviction, carried instead, news of Latron's death; and disappointment followed. The first public knowledge had been, of course, for the stocks and bonds of the great Latron properties; and Latron's death had seemed only further proof of the stanchness with which the Latron banks, the Latron railroads and mines and public utilities stood firm even against the death of their builder's death. Assured of this, public interest had turned to the trial, conviction and execution of Latron's murderer; and it was during this trial that Santoine's name had become more public than known. Not that the blind man was suspected of any knowledge—or even of any complicity—in the crime. The murder had been believed of a purely private matter; and in the eager questioning into Santoine's circumstances and surroundings previous to the crime, Santoine was summoned into court as a witness.

The drama of Santoine's examination had been of the sort the public—and therefore the newspapers—love. The blind man, led into the court, sitting sightless in the witness chair, revealing himself by his spoken, and even more by his withheld, replies as one of the unknown guiders of the destiny of the Continent and as counselor to the most powerful—himself till then hardly heard of but plainly one of the nation's "uncrowned rulers"—had caught the public sense. The fate of the murderer, the crime, even Latron himself, lost temporarily their interest in the public curiosity over the personality of Santoine. So, ever since, Santoine had been a man marked out; his goings and comings, besides what they might actually reveal of disagreements or settlements among the great, were the object of unfounded and often disturbing guesses and speculations; and particularly at this time when the circumstances of Warden's death had proclaimed dissensions among the powerful which they had hastened to deny, it was natural that Santoine's comings and goings should be as inconspicuous as possible.

It had been reported for some days that Santoine had come to Seattle directly after Warden's death; but when this was admitted, his associates had always been careful to add that Santoine, having been a close personal friend of Gabriel Warden, had come purely in a personal capacity, and the impression was given that Santoine had returned quietly some days before. The mere prolonging of his stay in the West was more than suggestive that affairs among the powerful were truly in such state as Warden had proclaimed; this attack upon Santoine, so similar to that which had slain Warden, and delivered within eleven days of Warden's death, must be of the gravest significance.

Connery stood overwhelmed for the moment with this fuller recognition of the seriousness of the disaster which had come upon this man entrusted to his charge; then he turned to the surgeon.

"Can you do anything for him here, Doctor?" he asked.

The surgeon glanced down the car. "That stateroom—is it occupied?"

"It's occupied by his daughter."

"We'll take him in there, then. Is the berth made?"

The conductor went to the rear of the car and brought the porter who had been stationed there, with the brakeman. He set the negro to making up the berth; and when it was finished, the four men lifted the inert figure of Basil Santoine, carried it into the drawingroom and laid it on its back upon the bed.

"I have my instruments," Sinclair said. "I'll get them; but before I decide to do anything, I ought to see his daughter. Since she is here, her consent is necessary before any operation on him."

The surgeon spoke to Avery. Eaton saw by Avery's start of recollection that Harriet Dorne's—or Harriet Santoine's—friend could not be thinking of her at all during the recent moments. The chances of life or death of Basil Santoine evidently so greatly and directly affected Donald Avery that he had been absorbed in them to the point of forgetting all other interests than his own. Eaton's own thought had gone often to her. Had Connery in his directions said anything to the trainmen guarding the door or to the passengers on the platforms, that had frightened her with suspicions of what had happened here? When the first sense of something wrong spread back to the observation car, what word had reached her? Did she connect it with her father? Was she—the one most closely concerned—among those who had been on the rear platform seeking admittance? Was she standing there in the aisle of the next car waiting for confirmation of her dread? Or had no word reached her, and must the news of the attack upon her father come to her with all the shock of suddenness?

Eaton had been about to leave the car, where he now was plainly of no use, but these doubts checked him.

"Miss Santoine is in the observation car," Avery said. "I'll get her."

The tone was in some way false—Eaton could not tell exactly how. Avery started down the aisle.

"One moment, please, Mr. Avery!" said the conductor. "I'll ask you not to tell Miss Santoine before any other passengers that there has been an attack upon her father. Wait until you get her inside the door of this car."

"You yourself said nothing, then, that can have made her suspect it?" Eaton asked.

Connery shook his head; the conductor, in doubt and anxiety over exactly what action the situation called for—unable, too, to communicate any hint of it to his superiors to the West because of the wires being down—clearly had resolved to keep the attack upon Santoine secret for the time. "I said nothing definite even to the trainmen," he replied; "and I want you gentlemen to promise me before you leave this car that you will say nothing until I give you leave."

His eyes shifted from the face of one to another, until he had assured himself that all agreed. As Avery left the car, Eaton found a seat in one of the end sections near the drawing room. Sinclair and the conductor had returned to Santoine. The porter was unmaking the berth in the next section which Santoine had occupied, having been told to do so by Connery; the negro bundled together the linen and carried it to the cupboard at the further end of the car; he folded the blankets and put them in the upper berth; he took out the partitions and laid them on top of the blankets. Eaton stared out of the window at the bank of snow. He did not know whether to ask to leave the car, or whether he ought to remain; and he would have gone except for recollection of Harriet Santoine. He had heard the rear door of the car open and close some moments before, so he knew that she must be in the car and that, in the passage at the end, Avery must be telling her about her father. Then the curtain at the end of the car was pushed further aside, and Harriet Santoine came in.

She was very pale, but quite controlled, as Eaton knew she would be. She looked at Eaton, but did not speak as she passed; she went directly to the door of the drawing room, opened it and went in, followed by Avery. The door closed, and for a moment Eaton could hear voices inside the room—Harriet Santoine's, Sinclair's, Connery's. The conductor then came to the door of the drawing room and sent the porter for water and clean linen; Eaton heard the rip of linen being torn, and the car became filled with the smell of antiseptics.

Donald Avery came out of the drawing room and dropped into the seat across from Eaton. He seemed deeply thoughtful—so deeply, indeed, as to be almost unaware of Eaton's presence. And Eaton, observing him, again had the sense that Avery's absorption was completely in consequences to himself of what was going on behind the door—in how Basil Santoine's death or continued existence would affect the fortunes of Donald Avery.

"Is he going to operate?" Eaton asked.

"Operate? Yes; he's doing it," Avery replied shortly.

"And Miss Santoine?"

"She's helping—handing instruments and so on."

Avery could not have replied, as he did, if the strain this period must impose upon Harriet Santoine had been much in his mind. Eaton turned from him and asked nothing more. A long time passed—how long, Eaton could not have told; he noted only that during it the shadows on the snowbank outside the window appreciably changed their position. Once during this time, the door of the drawing room was briefly opened, while Connery handed something out to the porter, and the smell of the antiseptics grew suddenly stronger; and Eaton could see behind Connery the surgeon, coatless and with shirtsleeves rolled up, bending over the figure on the bed. Finally the door opened again, and Harriet Santoine came out, paler than before, and now not quite so steady.

Eaton rose as she approached them; and Avery leaped up, all concern and sympathy for her immediately she appeared. He met her in the aisle and took her hand.

"Was it successful, dear?" Avery asked.

She shut her eyes before she answered, and stood holding to the back of a seat; then she opened her eyes, saw Eaton and recognized him and sat down in the seat where Avery had been sitting.

"Dr. Sinclair says he will know in four or five days," she replied to Avery; she turned then directly to Eaton. "He thought there probably was a clot under the skull, and he operated to find it and relieve it. There was one, and we have done all we can; now we may only wait. Dr. Sinclair has appointed himself nurse; he says I can help him, but not just yet. I thought you would like to know."

"Thank you; I did want to know," Eaton acknowledged. He moved away from them, and sat down in one of the seats further down the car. Connery came out from the drawing room, went first to one end of the car, then to the other; and returning with the Pullman conductor, began to oversee the transfer of the baggage of all other passengers than the Santoine party to vacant sections in the forward sleepers. People began to pass through the aisle; evidently the car doors had been unlocked. Eaton got up and left the car, finding at the door a porter from one of the other cars stationed to warn people not to linger or speak or make other noises in going through the car where Santoine was.

As the door was closing behind Eaton, a sound came to his ears from the car he had just left—a young girl suddenly crying in abandon. Harriet Santoine, he understood, must have broken down for the moment, after the strain of the operation; and Eaton halted as though to turn back, feeling the blood drive suddenly upon his heart. Then, recollecting that he had no right to go to her, he went on.

CHAPTER VIII.

Suspicion Fastens on Eaton.

As he entered his own car, Eaton halted; that part of the train had taken on its usual look and manner, or as near so, it seemed, as the stoppage in the snow left possible. Knowing what he did, Eaton stared at first with astonishment; and the irrational thought came to him that the people before him were acting. Then he realized that they were almost as usual because they did not know what had happened; the fact that Basil Santoine had been attacked—or that he was on the train—still had been carefully kept secret by the spreading of some other explanation of the trouble in the car behind. So now, in their section, Amy and Constance were reading and knitting; their parents had immersed themselves in double solitaire; the Englishman looked out of the window at the snow with no different expression than that with which he would have surveyed a landscape they might have been passing. Sinclair's section, of course, remained empty; and a porter came and transferred the surgeon's handbag and overcoat to the car behind in which he was caring for Santoine.

Eaton found his car better filled than it had been before, for the people shifted from the car behind had been scattered through the train. He felt a hand on his arm as he started to go to his seat, and turned and faced Connery.

"If you must say anything, say it was appendicitis," the conductor warned him when he had brought Eaton back to the vestibule. "Mr. Dorne—if a name is given, it is that—was suddenly seized with a recurrence of an attack of appendicitis from which he had been suffering. An immediate operation was required to save him; that was what Dr. Sinclair did."

Eaton reaffirmed his agreement to give no information. He learned by the conversation of the passengers that Connery's version of what had happened had been easily received; some one, they said, had been taken suddenly and seriously ill upon the train. Their speculation, after some argument, had pitched on the right person; it was the tall, distinguished-looking man in the last car who wore glasses. At noon, food was carried into the Santoine car.

Keeping himself to his section, Eaton watched the car and outside the window for signs of what investigation Connery and Avery were making. What already was known had made it perfectly clear that whoever had attacked Santoine must still be on the train; for no one could have escaped through the snow. No one could now escape. Avery and Connery and whoever else was making investigation with them evidently were not letting any one know that an investigation was being made. A number of times Eaton saw Connery and the Pullman conductor pass through the aisles. Eaton went to lunch; on his way back from the diner, he saw the conductors with papers in their hands questioning a passenger. They evidently were starting systematically through the cars, examining each person; they were making the plea of necessity of a report to the railroad offices of names and addresses of all held up by the stoppage of the train. As Eaton halted at his section, the two conductors finished with the man from the rear who had been installed in Section One, and they crossed to the Englishman opposite. Eaton heard them explain the need of making a report and heard the Englishman's answer, with his name, his address and particulars as to who he was, where he was coming from and whither he was going.

Eaton started off toward the rear of the train.

"A moment, sir!" Connery called.

Eaton halted. The conductors confronted him.

"Your name, sir?" Connery asked.

"Philip D. Eaton."

Connery wrote down the answer. "Your address?"

"I—have no address."

"You mean you don't want to give it?"

"No, I have none. I was going to a hotel in Chicago—which one I hadn't decided yet."

"Where are you coming from?"

"From Asia."

"That's hardly an address, Mr. Eaton!"

"I can give you no address abroad. I had no fixed address there. I arrived in Seattle by the Asiatic steamer and took this train."

"Ah! you came on the Tamba Maru."

Connery made note of this, as he had made note of all the other questions and answers. Then he said something to the Pullman conductor, who replied in the same low tone; what they said was not audible to Eaton.

"You can tell us at least where your family is, Mr. Eaton," Connery suggested.

"I have no family."

"Friends, then?"

"I—I have no friends."

"What?"

"I say that I can refer you to no friends."

"Nowhere?"

"Nowhere."

Connery pondered for several moments. "The Mr. Hillward—Lawrence Hillward, to whom the telegram was addressed which you claimed this morning, your associate who was to have taken this train with you—will you give me his address?"

"I thought you had decided the telegram was not meant for me."

"I am asking you a question, Mr. Eaton—not making explanations. It isn't impossible there should be two Lawrence Hillwards."

"I don't know Hillward's address."

"Give me the address, then, of the man who sent the telegram."

"I am unable to do that, either."

Connery spoke again to the Pullman conductor, and they conversed inaudibly for a minute. "That is all, then," Connery said finally.

He signed his name to the sheet on which he had written Eaton's answers, and handed it to the Pullman conductor, who also signed it and returned it to him; then they went on to the passenger now occupying Section Four, without making any further comment.

Eaton abandoned his idea of going to the rear of the train; he sat down, picked up his magazine and tried to read; but after an instant, he leaned forward and looked at himself in the little mirror between the windows. It reassured him to find that he looked entirely normal; he had been afraid that during the questioning he might have turned pale, and his paleness—taken in connection with his inability to answer the questions—might have seriously directed the suspicions of the conductors toward him. The others in the car, who might have overheard his refusal to reply to the questions, would be regarding him only curiously, since they did not know the real reasons for the examination. But the conductors—what did they think?

Already, Eaton reflected, before the finding of the senseless form of Basil Santoine, there had occurred the disagreeable incident of the telegram to attract unfavorable attention to him. On the other hand, might not the questioning of him have been purely formal? Connery certainly had treated him, at the time of the discovery of Santoine, as one not of the class to be suspected of being the assailant of Santoine. Avery, to be sure, had been uglier, more excited and hostile; but Harriet Santoine again had treated him trustfully and frankly as one with whom thought of connection with the attack upon her father was impossible. Eaton told himself that there should be no danger to himself from this inquiry, directed against no one, but including comprehensively every one on the train.

As Eaton pretended to read, he could hear behind him the low voices of the conductors, which grew fainter and fainter as they moved further away, section by section, down the car. Finally, when the conductors had left the car, he put his magazine away and went into the men's compartment to smoke and calm his nerves. His return to America had passed the bounds of recklessness; and what a situation he would now be in if his actions brought even serious suspicion against him! He finished his first cigar and was debating whether to light another, when he heard voices outside the car, and opening the window and looking out, he saw Connery and the brakeman struggling through the snow and making, apparently, some search. They had come from the front of the train and had passed under his window only an instant before, scrutinizing the snowbank beside the car carefully and looking under the car—the brakeman even had crawled under it; now they went on. Eaton closed the window and lighted his second cigar. Presently Connery passed the door of his compartment carrying something loosely wrapped in a newspaper in his hands. Eaton finished his cigar and went back to his seat in the car.

As he glanced at the seat where he had left the magazine and his locked traveling bag, he saw that the bag was no longer there. It stood now between the two seats on the floor, and picking it up and looking at it, he found it unfastened and with marks about the lock which told plainly that it had been forced.

His quick glance around at the other passengers, which showed him that his discovery of this had not been noticed, showed also that they had not seen the bag opened. They would have been watching him if they had; clearly the bag had been carried out of the car during his absence, and later had been brought back. He set it on the floor between his knees and checked over its contents. Nothing had been taken, so far as he could tell; for the bag had contained only clothing, the Chinese dictionary and the box of cigars, and these all apparently were still there. He had laid out the things on the seat across from him while checking them up, and now he began to put them back in the bag. Suddenly he noticed that one of his socks was missing; what had been eleven pairs was now only ten pairs and one odd sock.

The disappearance of a single sock was so strange, so bizarre, so perplexing that—unless it was accidental—he could not account for it at all. No one opens a man's bag and steals one sock, and he was quite sure there had been eleven complete pairs there earlier in the day. Certainly then, it had been accidental; the bag had been opened, its contents taken out and examined, and in putting them back, one sock had been dropped unnoticed. The absence of the sock, then, meant no more than that the contents of the bag had been thoroughly investigated. By whom? By the man against whom the telegram directed to Lawrence Hillward had warned Eaton?

Ever since his receipt of the telegram, Eaton—as he passed through the train in going to and from the diner or for other reasons—had been trying covertly to determine which, if any one, among the passengers was the "one" who, the telegram had warned him, was "following" him. For at first he had interpreted it to mean that one of "them" whom he had to fear must be on the train. Later he had felt certain that this could not be the case, for otherwise any one of "them" who knew him would have spoken by this time. He had watched particularly for a time the man who had claimed the telegram and given the name of Hillward; but the only conclusion he had been able to reach was that the man's name might be Hillward, and that coincidence—strange as such a thing seemed—might have put aboard the train a person by this name. Now his suspicions that one of "them" must be aboard the train returned.

The bag certainly had not been carried out the forward door of the car, or he would have seen it from the compartment at that end of the car where he had sat smoking. As he tried to recall who had passed the door of the compartment, he remembered no one except trainmen. The bag, therefore, had been carried out of the rear door, and the man who had opened it, if a passenger, must still be in the rear part of the train.

Eaton, refilling his cigar case to give his action a look of casualness, got up and went toward the rear of the train. A porter was still posted at the door of the Santoine car, who warned him to be quiet in passing through. The car, he found, was entirely empty; the door to the drawing room where Santoine lay was closed. Two berths near the farther end of the car had been made up, no doubt for the surgeon and Harriet Santoine to rest there during the intervals of their watching; but the curtains of these berths were folded back, showing both of them to be empty, though one apparently had been occupied. Was Harriet Santoine with her father?

He went on into the observation car. The card room was filled with players, and he stood an instant at the door looking them over, but "Hillward" was not among them, and he saw no one whom he felt could possibly be one of "them." In the observation room, the case was the same; a few men and women passengers here were reading or talking. Glancing on past them through the glass door at the end of the car, he saw Harriet Santoine standing alone on the observation platform. The girl did not see him; her back was toward the car. As he went out onto the platform and the sound of the closing door came to her, she turned to meet him.

She looked white and tired, and faint gray shadows underneath her eyes showed where dark circles were beginning to form.

"I am supposed to be resting," she explained quietly, accepting him as one who had the right to ask.

"Have you been watching all day?"

"With Dr. Sinclair, yes. Dr. Sinclair is going to take half the night watch, and I am going to take the other half. That is why I am supposed to be lying down now to get ready for it; but I could not sleep."

"How is your father?"

"Just the same; there may be no change, Dr. Sinclair says, for days. It seems all so sudden and so—terrible, Mr. Eaton. You can hardly appreciate how we feel about it without knowing Father. He was so good, so strong, so brave, so independent! And at the same time so—so dependent upon those around him, because of his blindness! He started out so handicapped, and he has accomplished so much, and—and it is so unjust that there should have been such an attack upon him."

Eaton, leaning against the rail beside her and glancing at her, saw that her lashes were wet, and his eyes dropped as they caught hers.

"They have been investigating the attack?"

"Yes; Donald—Mr. Avery, you know—and the conductor have been working on it all day."

"What have they learned?"

"Not much, I think; at least not much that they have told me. They have been questioning the porter."

"The porter?"

"Oh, I don't mean that they think the porter had anything to do with it; but the bell rang, you know."

"The bell?"

"The bell from Father's berth. I thought you knew. It rang some time before Father was found—some few minutes before; the porter did not hear it, but the pointer was turned down. They have tested it, and it cannot be jarred down or turned in any way except by means of the bell."

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

THE crowd is celebrating the arrival of Spring, March 21. Fashion's parade is paying respects to the warm southern breezes which bring the birds and raise our spirits till they are fairly bursting.

Lady 1120 is newly clothed from head to foot. Gown, coat, hat and shoes were carefully planned for this very occasion. What more could she do to welcome the new season?

Reaching imaginary apple blossoms is one way to show the grace of her gown. Miss 1195 is demonstrating this with perfect ease knowing well that we are going to be enraptured by the sash tied so coyly on one side.

"Rushing the season, 1191?" asks 1254.

"Not at all," answers 1191, "I am as warm as toast." Notice the plainness of sleeve and neck line—becoming isn't it? All the efforts toward original trimming have been centered on the waist line and we think the effect is charming.

Teddy is not knock-kneed. He's shy because he is so dressed up.

"Boo!" sings out dear little Susie, wrapped up so demurely in her checkered cape. Look how the streamers fly from the fetching French bonnet.

Mrs. 9979 is a young looking mother and the secret lies in the gown she is wearing. Her beautiful hair is perfectly done too and it distresses her to have her little daughter's hair—in fact her whole attitude, remind one of a tomboy. Wait till 1143 grows up and she will probably have all the dignity of her stunning mother but right now the only thing she really cares about her dress is that it has pockets where she can rest her hands.

Where, oh, where, did you get that heavenly Spring hat, 1260? Do you realize how ravishing you are? Whether your hat is blue or green or lavendar, the morning glories creeping over the crown are enough to make our mouths water. You've heard of hats pretty enough to eat, haven't you?

"Don't be shy," says big sister 1168 to 1165. The three kiddies are playing in a pageant and it is easy to guess that 1165 represents the first robin; dainty 9612, a butterfly; and talented 9962 the Spring flowers which are cautiously lifting their heads up out of the ground.

Come on Spring, we are ready for you!

No. 1120—Ladies' and Misses' Coat—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅞ yards 36-inch material.

Transfer Pattern No. 604—In blue only.

No. 1195—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 36-inch material with 3½ yards ribbon for sash.

No. 1191—Ladies' and Misses' Blouse—Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅛ yards 36-inch material.

Transfer Pattern No. 620—In blue only.

No. 1164—Boys' Suit—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1¼ yards 32-inch dark material with ¾ yard 36-inch material for blouse.

No. 1254—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1¾ yards 32-inch material for blouse and 1⅝ yards 32-inch material for skirt.

No. 9316—Child's Cape—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1¼ yards 54-inch material with ¾ yard 36-inch contrasting material.

No. 9979—Stout Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 5⅜ yards 36-inch material.

Transfer Pattern No. 4809—In blue only.

No. 1143—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 10, 12 and 14 years. Sizes 8 requires 1⅞ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting material and 1¼ yards binding for dress and 1¼ yards 36-inch material for gulmpe.

No. 9062—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material with ⅝ yard plain material for surplice collar, cuffs and pocket pieces with 3¼ yards ruffling.

Transfer Pattern No. 622—In blue only.

No. 1165—Child's Dress—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 4 requires 2¼ yards 36-inch material.

Transfer Pattern No. 4904—In blue only.

No. 1168—Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards 36-inch material with 1¼ yards 36-inch contrasting material and 6½ yards binding.

Transfer Pattern No. 602—In blue only.

No. 1260—Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards 36-inch material with 1¼ yards 36-inch contrasting material and 6½ yards binding.

Transfer Pattern No. 602—In blue only.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1922.

Running a government without hurting anybody's feelings has never been done.

It may not be true, but it seems that men are more bull-headed when wrong than when right.

Uncle Sam was wise in proclaiming that he wanted nothing out of the war. He is getting less than nothing.

Keeping in good humor while at work is as important as the work itself.

Game laws cannot protect the suckers who bite at any kind of get-rich-quick bait that is thrown at them.

Lima Beane says the girl no man ought to marry is the one who says all men are alike.

Rumor never has time to stop and wait for the development of facts. Rumor is always in a hurry.

The French guillotine does neater work than bootleg whisky.

America is already involved in a ten-billion-dollar entanglement. Let's make "Home, Sweet Home" the national air.

Often there is more real religion in a modest little church than in a pretentious one.

John Bull is never in the position of having to worry because he has nothing to worry about.

Radiophones ought to be efficient. There is no central.

Usually the people who are the most ardent in declaring that they want what they want when they want it don't want what they get when they get it.

The man who chews the rag is a cross between a ruminant and a carnivorous animal.

Congressmen might do better if they were to give the chaplain a rest and do a little individual praying.

Nobody bothered his head about so-called light wines when they were on sale in the old saloon. The bogus talk about them now is only the revival of the deceit and dishonesty always connected with the liquor business.

If the millennium ever does come the political party that happens to be out of office at the time will not be satisfied with it.

Opportunity never bruises her knuckles on the door of the fellow who thinks fishing is more important than work.

A cow foraging in the open woods, along a country road, can make more music with a cowbell than jazz performers can get out of it.

History is a long story about leaders and incidental references to followers.

Girls on parade who feel that they have their pretty selves dressed in the latest fashion don't care if their minds are behind the procession.

Human nature is all right when it doesn't do inhuman things.

It is notable that the birds rarely yell at each other, like ill-tempered people. Even the screechowl doesn't screech.

There is no music in having all the clocks in the house strike at once. A variation of a minute or two gives best results.

Grinn and Bearit get along in matrimonial fetters about as well as Lovey and Dovey.

Jim Jeffries is preaching the kind of religion that will be liked by people who don't want to be bothered.

Freshly painted girls look rather attractive in the morning, before they have been out long enough to become weather beaten.

Ireland's leading citizens are no longer hunting for gas leaks with lighted matches.

Anticipation is the beautiful scenery seen through the enchantment of distance. Realization is a close-up view of an old stump and a few weeds.

A bulge on the hip causes many a hiccough.

A professor sees the world controlled by women in 1977. This would be startling if the world were not under the indirect control of women now.

Though the Bible is the best seller it might be still more popular if it were not so strong in recommending work.

Women can beat the men when it comes to jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

One might say in passing that the Democratic party is back to normalcy—outside looking in.

About the only place a girl has not yet carried her handkerchief is under her ear muff.

If your employer is making money off of your labor you're an asset; if not, you're a liability.

Opponents of capital punishment ought to be popular with the fellow who is contemplating murdering a friend.

Notwithstanding the awful wallop it received at the polls the last time it took a chance, the Democratic party is again beginning to pose as the public.

Lower Farm Costs

Bankers who have wide knowledge of the pecuniary affairs of farmers are making encouraging reports of the success which thousands of them have had in meeting their obligations on notes and mortgage payments. It is evident that as a class the farm owners and farm tenants of the leading agricultural states have turned the corner. The worst of their bad times is over.

This change is not due altogether to the rising prices of the last few weeks. It is not caused solely by the advance in wheat, corn, oats and hogs, or to the improved outlook for cotton in the South and wool in the North and West. In large degree it is the result of lower costs of farming. The farmers are getting back toward normal conditions in respect to the expense of producing what they sell. There is a marked lowering of wages on farms, and it costs less to feed the hands whose pay is partly in board and lodging. With this change has come increased efficiency. Better men seek work on farms and they are willing to do more to keep their jobs.

And it costs less to operate farm machinery, though the price of many agricultural implements and machines has been held up scandalously and brazenly near the peak of war times. Gasoline for tractors is cheaper, and so are the tractors themselves. Hay and oats for horses are much lower. Horses and mules cost less, if they can be bought. And the fall in the market value of crops is balanced, in some small degree, by the lower price of seed.

At the same time the farmers find the necessary expenses of their families and households markedly reduced. Groceries such as sugar, coffee, tea and flour are much cheaper. Clothing has come down considerably. Shoes cost less.

When all these facts are taken into the reckoning it becomes clear that the farmers of the United States have not suffered staggering losses without some offsetting gains. They are not down and out. The present trend of market conditions is in their favor. Their purchasing power is much greater than it was a month ago. It will increase in more noteworthy degree when they are able to turn into money the crops they will produce this year at the markedly reduced cost of production.

The farther this change goes the more important its effects will be upon the general state of trade and industry, not only in small towns in agricultural regions, but in great cities far from the principal farming states. Directly or indirectly, the whole country will feel the benefits of better conditions for millions of farmers and their families.

Putting Party First

The struggle in the senate over the four-power treaty is to decide whether peace in the world shall be advanced or the Republican party be discredited.

This is the issue boiled down.

In case the treaty is ratified certain sources of irritation which might bring about war will be eliminated. Naturally the Republican party will claim merit for it. To prevent any such possibility, a number of Democratic senators, seemingly under instructions and with the guidance of Woodrow Wilson, have decided to bring every measure to bear against the treaty.

The four-power pact simply provides that every signatory will respect the integrity of the territory of all the other signatory powers. Should any difference arise among any of these four nations it is agreed that a conference will be held for the purpose of ironing out the dispute. Should any difference arise as between a signatory nation and a non-signatory country, the four powers will exchange notes to decide upon a common policy in the matter.

Frank H. Simonds, probably the keenest student of international affairs in America, says of this agreement:

"It is inconceivable hereafter during the life of the treaty that any difference of opinion or conflict of interests can lead to war. A regional agreement has been made, satisfactory and honorable to all concerned, entered into in full peace, representing no infringements of the rights or alienation of the territories of any signatory nation, which must hereafter serve as a model for all regional agreements."

The people of the United States must thoroughly understand that though in attempting to discredit the administration they exercise their full rights the Democrats will yet do so at the price of opposing an endeavor to promote peace, the treaty in itself being entirely free and innocent of any danger or disadvantage to America.

Which is to say that the Wilsonites place party above international concord.

No Place for America

The Genoa conference is bound to be a failure unless the European nations forget a score of quarrels, abandon a hatful of selfish political ambitions and enter the meeting sincerely determined to do something for all of Europe and not simply and individually for themselves.

Secretary Hughes raises the question of sincerity. He has sound reason for doing so. Italy and Jugo-Slavia are nearly upon the point of war over Fiume. France is maintaining a great standing army and with it a truculent air. While Paris reiterates that Germany intends to repudiate the reparations Berlin advertises to the world that it is up to date with the payment of indemnities. Britain hangs upon the edge of a split with France. Russia whines one moment and talks about eating the continent alive the next.

Secretary Hughes bluntly declares that "there can be no improvement in world conditions in the absence of European recuperation." It necessarily follows that there can be no recuperation unless the bickerings cease. They consume energy that should be applied to the material restoration of the districts that were swept by the war. They interfere with the readjustments that financiers and traders of the different countries are trying to make with one another. They frighten enterprise and keep capital timid. They offer an excuse for the belligerent attitude of some of the Balkan states whose thirst for war seems to be insatiable. The news of the renewed dispute between Jugo-Slavia and Italy caused an immediate drop in exchange. The constant alarms of the last two years have checked, hundreds of times, the upward movement of money values.

The United States could do no good in a conference that lacked the essentials of sincerity, unselfishness, compromise and good will. She does very well to keep out of it. She does well, also in telling Europe very plainly wherein she is failing to better the world by declining to better herself.

Economic Tragedy

The bituminous coal miner normally works fewer than 200 days in the year. That is all the work there is for him in an average year. So in order to command a living income, the union miner labors fiercely to maintain a high level of remuneration for coal digging. He proselytes sometimes violently among non-unionists. He brings the day workers to his side by standing by them for a scale much above that usually paid men for similar labor elsewhere. He checks desertions from union ranks by contracting with operators to subtract from the payrolls the dues to which the unions are entitled.

The operator of a unionized mine cannot now compete with the non-unionized mines because these collieries, by reducing wages, can meet the demand for price concessions. Industry being depressed, the non-union mines could supply the markets at this season even if every union miner was on strike. The operator sees no way out of his troubles except by letting his fight with the union miners go to the last ditch. A Spring, Summer and Fall of idleness would probably exhaust union funds. It would weaken the unions through desertion. Before next Winter it might break the unions and then all the mines would be on the same competitive basis. It is easy to see why the operators are unwilling to enter conferences with the workers, why they appear to be reluctant to encourage government mediation.

It is pointed out that the non-union miners are contented. But that is because the union mines are most of them closed and the work is concentrated into fewer districts. Were wages equal all around, the non-unionist and the unionist would have the same work-year, the same worried outlook on income.

The owners, workers and the mine-field communities are not so much fighting among themselves as they are struggling with a tragic economic situation. The cure lies not in unionizing all the mines or in breaking the unions. It must come through an alteration in fuel and power distribution. Coal is mined, shot into the cars and sent broadcast where most of it is stored for weeks, perhaps for months, before use. Were the coal turned into gas and electric power at the mines work for the miners would be much more continuous than it is, mines lacking power-making equipment would be held in reserve until needed for continuous work and communities, whose citizenry depended upon small, irregular orders and irregular labor, would not grow up around such mines.

It becomes ever more and more clear that these mining troubles will be with us, will bedevil industry and worry the government so long as the production and distribution of coal are carried on as they now are.

Who Governs Us?

If the administration goes through with its plans for consolidating offices it will mean that some of the departments will lose bureaus to other departments and that a number of salaries will be subtracted from the pay rolls. So a very lusty opposition is developing in Washington against consolidation. Two recommendations of Walter Brown will serve as tests for the power of the administration and the strength of the opposition. One suggests the merger of the army and navy departments into a single department of national defense. The other calls for the transfer of the forestry bureau from the department of agriculture to that of the interior. Should the schemes go through, the bureaucrats will be whipped for good. If they fail, the people will no longer suspect, but will know, that bureaucracy is the real government of this nation.

Senator France wants the United States to give every soldier a farm in Africa. That would be one way to keep the boys out of American politics.

Narrow-mindedness means unfairness.

LINCOLN HIGHWAY IS PAVED ROAD

IT is probable that 1922 will see a greater volume of travel along the Lincoln highway than ever before writes Austin F. Bement of the Lincoln Highway association. As the most direct route across the continent; as the highway leading to and through the scenes of America's historic past; as the road passing conveniently near the great National parks of the West and the one upon which the greatest connecting improvement has been concentrated, the Lincoln Highway will, this year, be the great American tour. Hundreds of thousands will find pleasure and inspiration along its 3,300 miles between the Hudson river and San Francisco bay. The condition of the route is, now, a live subject of interest to motorists in every part of the Union.

The Lincoln Highway association which has been promoting the development of the cross-country road since 1913, has just completed detailed figures compiled from the records of the 11 states and 96 counties traversed and announces that the progress made in 1921 surpasses in extent the work accomplished during any other year in the history of the road's development. Three hundred and ninety-seven miles of new construction were completed at a cost of $7,737,473. Maintenance during 1921 cost the states and counties $1,735,433, so that the total amount expended on Lincoln Way betterment was $9,472,906.06. The additional mileage improved last year represents 12 per cent of the total mileage.

The association reports the accomplishments in each of the states crossed by the Lincoln highway and the conditions which will be encountered by the transcontinental tourist of 1922 as follows:

New Jersey—New Jersey completed 7.5 miles of the highest type of reinforced concrete pavement at a cost of $756,649. This leaves but 15 miles of old macadam to be replaced, five of which the state proposes to construct this year. The maintenance on this 15 miles of old macadam in 1921 cost $121,948, or $7,918 per mile. New Jersey's 60 miles of Lincoln Highway receives the heaviest traffic of any section of the route. A detour will be necessary during most of 1922 between Highland Park and Metuchen, where the new construction will be under way. Other than this, the route will be open from Jersey City to Trenton.

Pennsylvania—In October, 1921 the Pennsylvania Highway department completed and opened a 25-mile stretch of concrete between Gettysburg and Chambersburg which eliminated the detour of near 70 miles which had aggravated travelers across Pennsylvania for two years. The 15.8 miles completed on this stretch in 1921 cost $931,341 or an average of about $59,000 per mile. The state maintained 320 miles of the route between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in the best possible condition at a cost of $746,753, or $2,333 per mile. The cost of maintenance on Pennsylvania's old macadam is excessive and the state will continue to replace it with concrete paving as rapidly as possible. The condition in which Pennsylvania's section will be found this season is indicated by a record run made across the state from Pittsburgh to Trenton, N. J., a distance of 369 miles, on Jan. 17, in 9 hours and 15 minutes elapsed time—an average running speed of 40 miles an hour. Tourists are not advised to endeavor to emulate this example, however, as during the Spring and Summer the Lincoln Highway is well patroled by state constabulary on motorcycles.

Ohio—Ohio finished 26.3 miles on her 241-mile section of the Lincoln Highway in 1921. The cost of this work, which was largely vitrified brick pavement on a concrete base, totals $1,037,000, or an average cost per mile of $39,050. This work closed all remaining gaps in a hard-surfaced road from the Pennsylvania state line to Mansfield—117 miles—and did away for 1922 travel with the detours which were encountered frequently in eastern Ohio last year. Work will be under way in 1922 between Mansfield and Bucyrus and between Bucyrus and Upper Sandusky. No construction is planned this year west of Upper Sandusky. While 40 miles of old macadam there is not in the best of condition, it can be traveled in all weather. State Highway Director Herrick plans on the completion of the Lincoln highway across Ohio in 1923. The state's maintenance cost on 91 miles of the route in 1921 was $143,204, or an average of $1,573 per mile.

Indiana—Indiana built slightly over 22 miles of concrete on the Lincoln highway in 1921, at a cost of $782,580, or an average of $35,410 per mile. Maintenance on the balance of the route—142 miles—amounted to $90,000 or $633 per mile. Those sections of the Lincoln highway in Indiana which are not yet paved are in the main high-grade, well-maintained gravel, which, to the tourist, are a delight to drive on but which, to the state, in view of the heavy traffic on the route, present burdensome maintenance expense. It is expected that an additional long mileage of concrete pavement will be completed west of South Bend this year. Good detour roads will be provided either north or south of the Lincoln way.

Illinois—Illinois had brought the Lincoln way—170.6 miles across the state—very near to completion by the end of 1920. Only a few short gaps between Chicago and the Mississippi river remained to be built in 1921. These, totalling 21.1 miles, were finished last year at a cost of $605,940, or an average for 18-foot pavement of $28,717 per mile. This work left only 20 miles of the Lincoln highway in Illinois unpaved, the stretch between Joliet and Aurora—now a good graveled highway. This section will be under construction this year and it is suggested that travel across Illinois detour from the Lincoln highway at Chicago Heights or Joliet through the western outskirts of Chicago to Aurora or Wheaton, from either of which points a continuous concrete pavement extends to the Mississippi river.

The maintenance on the paved Lincoln Highway in Illinois last year was negligible but $12,843 was expended on keeping up the unpaved sections.

Iowa—Iowa forged ahead of every other state traversed by the Lincoln Highway in 1921 in the amount she expended on the improvement of her section—379 miles—between the Mississippi and the Missouri. For the first time a State west of the Mississippi expended more in any one year for Lincoln Way improvement than the wealthy States of the East. Iowa completed 64 miles of Lincoln Way improvement last year at a cost of $1,866,374. The maintenance on the unpaved sections of the route cost the State $168,637. If the State's plans for this year go through, at least as much will be spent on the betterment of the Lincoln Highway as was spent last year, when 30.7 miles of concrete pavement were laid. 14.8 miles of the route were gravelled, and 19 miles of new permanent grade established preparatory to paving.

Nebraska—Nebraska completed 109.6 miles of construction on the Lincoln Way last year. Most of this work comprised sand clay, or gravel surfacing. Western Nebraska has neither the funds nor the need as yet for a paved road, and the high grade gravelled sections are kept in magnificent condition by State maintenance. Five and one-half miles of new brick were completed west of Omaha, closing the gap between that city and Fremont; $110,000 was spent on maintenance on Nebraska's 485-mile section last year. With the exception of one or two short stretches in the central part of the State, the drive from the Missouri River to Cheyenne, Wyoming, this year should be an unalloyed pleasure.

Wyoming—Wyoming will be the first Western State properly to complete her section of the Lincoln Highway. The fine road which has been built across the State for 452 miles through what appears to be almost uninhabited country is a never-failing wonder to the Eastern motorist. Only fifty miles of improvement is still required in Wyoming and this it is expected will be completed this year. The work will not necessitate detours. Last year the State finished 66.6 miles of 24-foot gravelled grade, at a cost of $166,441. The abundance of high grade road building material makes possible the construction of the highest type of road for the traffic there encountered, at an average cost of $2500 a mile. Wyoming's maintenance cost is also low, averaging last year $136 per mile or $60,416.

Utah—Utah has done practically nothing to improve the Lincoln Highway or any other road west out of Salt Lake City to the Nevada line for several years. The State has practically no road-building funds and such construction as is undertaken must be financed by the counties with Federal aid. As a result, Utah now presents the only real barrier to through traffic across the United States.

Nevada—Nevada is another Western State with almost no highway improvement funds other than Federal Aid and the proceeds of county bond issues. Work in that State was seriously delayed last year through the failure of Congress to pass the Federal Highway Act, providing more money from the Federal Treasury to assist the Western States until November. Nevada was again unable to complete all her contracts with the Lincoln Highway Association, providing for the improvement of the poor stretches between Ely and Reno and Carson City. The worst stretch was completed—that across the Fallon Sink, which has long been a barrier to through traffic.

California—The route of the Lincoln Highway across California is, with the exception of those sections through the Sierra Nevada Mountains, paved in its entirety. Last year the State spent $239,424 in general maintenance, and slightly over a mile of new concrete pavement was built at a cost of $30,528. The State has designated both branches of the Lincoln Highway from Sacramento to the Nevada State line on the routes to both Reno and Carson City as primary Federal aid roads and it is expected that progress will hereafter be made on the pavement of these mountain stretches, which, however, are always in good traveling shape.

1921 Improvment Table.

Briefly summarized, the work accomplished on the Lincoln Highway in 1921 is given in the following table:

State—	Mileage.	New Construction.	Maintenance.
New Jersey	7.56	$ 756,649	$ 121,948
Pennsylvania	15.80	931,341	746,753
Ohio	26.30	1,027,006	143,204
Indiana	22.16	782,580	90,000
Illinois	21.13	605,940	12,843
Iowa	64.20	1,866,374	168,637
Nebraska	109.65	524,882	110,007
Wyoming	66.60	166,441	60,416
Utah (est.)	3.00	31,229	36,199
Nevada	60.00	715,000	16,000
California	1.1	30,528	239,434
Totals	397.56	$7,737,473	$1,1735,433

Total expended on Lincoln Way in 1921, $9,472,900.85.

The expenditures on Lincoln Way improvement in 1921 brought the total expended on this great national traffic artery since the dedication of the route in 1913.

The marking of the Lincoln Highway was finally completed in 1921 when, with the co-operation of the New Jersey State Highway Department, the last permanent signs were placed along the sixty-mile link between Jersey City and Trenton. The balance of the marking done in 1919 and 1920 has been well maintained with the result that a uniform marking system now extends from the Hudson River to the Golden Gate. The Lincoln Highway is the best marked road in America and this system, installed at such great expense, is a wonderful aid to through traffic.

Traffic Will Be Heavy.

No definite statement can be made as to the exact number of tourists using the Lincoln Highway in 1921. It is obviously impossible to secure such statistics. But it is known from the records kept at the various touring bureaus and other sources of motoring information at main points along the Lincoln Highway that the travel last year exceeded the most sangune expectations of those communities all along the route which now exert themselves to the utmost to cater to this highly profitable influx of business. Millions have been invested in new hotels, garages, filling stations and other accommodations for the traveling public along the Lincoln Highway, and yearly facilities for making the transcontinental drive comfortable and without hardship are increasing.

With the troublesome detours eliminated in the East; with the middle-Western roads rapidly nearing paved perfection, and with the difficulties of the Western journey largely restricted to less than three hundred miles of possible rough going between Salt Lake City and Reno, there is every reason to believe that the traffic of 1922 will mark a new high point.

A Case of Nerves

—Kuhn in Indianapolis News.

ABE MARTIN

"Sorry, but I'm as crowded as th' alcoholic wing of a hospital," said Landlord Gabe Craw, this mornin', when a stranger tried t' register.

We kin recall when it wuz quite a compliment t' say somebuddy made a bully speech.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

The Quiet Village

IN PRUNEVILLE, when the clocks strike nine, the lights go out along the line, the streets are dark and bare; and moral citizens, at that, wind up the clock, turn out the cat, and to the hay repair. At times the citizens will go to see a helpful movie show that some great truth expounds, or when a lecturer arrives to brighten up their quiet lives with hoarse but earnest sounds. But breaks like these are far between; the voters are but seldom seen away from home at night; no lights are shining in their homes, but harmless dreams pervade their domes, where they are sleeping tight. If you remark their lives are tame, they'll tell you of a checker game that lasted seven years, with final honors yet to win—and they can't see why you should grin, nor understand your sneers. Gay alecks from the crowded marts stop there for gas to run their carts, and gaze with high disdain; to live in such a burg, they've said, when there are towns that are not dead, is neither safe nor sane. But Pruneville people, in their way, seem cheerful, jubilant and gay, despite the city's jeers; in their old age they're hale and spry, they laugh and sleep and seldom die at less than five score years.

The George Matthew Adams Service.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Service

I have no wealth of gold to give away,
But I can pledge to worthy causes these:
I'll give my strength, my days and hours of ease,
My finest thought and courage when I may,
And take some deed accomplished for my pay.
I cannot offer much in silver fees,
But I can serve when richer persons play,
And with my presence fill some vacancies.

There are some things beyond the gift of gold,
Richer treasure's needed now and then;
Some joys life needs which are not bought and sold—
The high occasion often calls for men.
Some for release from service give their pelf,
But he gives most who freely gives himself.

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WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE Henry says: "Senator Borah is so contrary that I'd be willing to bet that he wants beans at home for dinner when noodies are placed before him and wants noodies when beans are served."

Life's Discomforts

Matching a piece of lace for your wife.

A woman used to wait patiently for her husband to come home to supper. Now the man waits just as patiently for his wife.

TOWN GOSSIP

Madge, the town's leading waitress who has had her hair bobbed after talking about it for a year, joyfully proclaims that the casual observer can't tell the difference. But no one who looks at Madge can be a casual observer.

Nowadays one doesn't know whether the man who goes to Europe wants to see the battlefields, the scenery or to get a drink.

JIMMY'S ESSAYS

Sunday Morning

Sunday morning in our house is the worst time of the year. No one gets up but me unless Mamma says she's going to make pancakes. They are better than an alarm clock. I like to get up early so I can read the funny papers before I go to Sunday school. Mamma gets up next so she is sure I go to Sunday school. I would forget there was one if I thought she would. But she doesn't. Papa, he never wants to get up on Sunday morning.

But after Mamma gets up there is little sleep for him because she calls him every 15 minutes, He always answers, "Yes." But it doesn't mean anything.

In the Summer Papa gets up earlier on Sunday mornings and sits out on the front porch with his undershirt showing. This makes Mamma mad but she doesn't say anything because it's Sunday. She says one day should be set aside for rest and she won't argue then. Papa tells her she oughtn't to get tired of doing something she likes to do. Then Mamma gets mad again but don't say nothing because she needs the rest. This is all.

—JIMMY.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES

To My Nephew.

Dear Bill:—

Remember when I wrote and told you about my skating experience? Well, there's no fool like an old fool and I keep getting older and more foolish as the days speed swiftly by. Skating convinced me that I was older than I used to be so I thought I would grow younger. After reading that men regain their youth by patronizing a gymnasium I decided to follow in their footprints.

Approaching the physical director of the Y. M. C. A. I asked him if he thought gym work would make me look like an Apollo. He said he thought not as it would be impossible to make a potato look like a peach. I felt like hitting him but remembered in time that he was a physical expert and restrained my feelings. Bill, always think before you leap. You can imagine what would have happened to me if I had not done so.

He examined my heart and informed me that it was still going. That surprised me as your aunt has told me innumerable times that I didn't have a heart. I asked him whether I could take up the gym work immediately. He said I could.

I was given a gym suit and told to get busy. Right then I felt like quitting, the suit being the reason. It was so decollete that I imagined myself a debutante at her coming out party. One time I dreamed that I went down to the office one morning clad only in my underwear. When I went on the gym floor in that suit I thought my dream had come true.

Not wishing to waste any time on mere chest developers and Indian clubs I started for the parallel bars. As some fellow had just finished using them I tried to imitate him. In two minutes I was so tangled up that it took two men to unravel my legs from the bars.

Then I tried the swinging rings but didn't swing far, thus proving that my ape ancestors were unusually far back. Now I feel quite safe from scientists who are searching for the missing link. Next thing I did was play catch with a medicine ball. I did most of the catching. It gives a fellow a funny feeling to catch a medicine ball right where his waistline bulges most.

My stomach and arms being all tired out, I ran around the track a dozen times and tired out my legs too. Then I managed to dress and go home. When I staggered into the front door completely exhausted your aunt rushed out to look in my hip pocket and smell my breath. She saw and smelled nothing. She asked me if I had the flu. I told her no but wished I had it.

When I related my gymnasium experiences, she called me a fool and for once I agreed with her, especially when I climbed out of bed next morning aching in every ball bearing. 'Tis said the first week of gym exercise is the hardest. The first day was hard enough without trying the other six.

An ex-athlete,
UNCLE HENRY.

VARIETIES

The City of Mexico has two baseball leagues and 10 first-class diamonds.

The Prince of Wales is exempt from income tax, but his brothers are not.

In Spain a woman's mantilla is held as sacred, and cannot be sold for debt.

The first woman with sovereign authority was Semiramis, queen of Assyria, 2017 B. C.

Toys were packed in shoop cotfins exported by Germany before the war to save space.

Denmark's kings have been called either Christian or Frederick for more than 400 years.

The 83 cities of Japan contain more than 18 per cent of the empire's total population.

Money for rebuilding London after the great fire in 1666 was raised by a tax on coal.

The growth of American trade with Egypt is shown by the increase of American ships in Egyptian ports.

Painting the Tower bridge in London employs 120 men working full time for eight months.

In Belgium women have been employed in the railway postal and telegraph service since 1885.

Natives of the countries in which the banana grows always scrape off the mealy coating before eating the fruit.

Microbes in connection with disease were first written about by a German scientist in the 17th century.

A windmill which has been in the possession of one family more than a century still stands in Bristol, England.

Threads of gold used in India for making lace are drawn out so fine that 1,100 yards of it only weigh one ounce.

Eating contests are common in Alaskan villages. He who consumes the most food is regarded as the village's hero.

Residents of Montecito, Cal., are said to have more wealth per capita than those of any other settlement in the world.

A memorial tablet has been placed on the house in Norwich where Harriet Martineau, the author, lived for many years.

Vegetarianism is almost universal in northern China. Turnips, potatoes, corn, rice and millet are the principal foodstuffs.

A bill to prohibit women from smoking in hotels and restaurants has been introduced in the Massachusetts legislature.

Gas for illuminating purposes was first manufactured in the United States by David Melville of Newport, R. I., in 1806.

The Greek army in Anatolia is said to have encountered greater hardships than the armies of Xenophon or Alexander.

French railways will reserve special cars for mothers and babies traveling alone, if a bill now before parliament becomes a law.

The king of Siam is said to be generally attended by a bodyguard composed of 80 of the prettiest young women of his realm.

Airplanes with a cruising radius of 3,000 miles, and able to carry tons of explosives, are being designed in the United States.

A blue-winged teal duck, trapped and banded on Lake Seagog, Ontario, was killed near Port of Spain, Trinidad, 2,500 miles distant.

Accommodations for dining and sleeping, and electric cigaret lighters are provided on a motor bus recently designed by a French firm.

In a new type of light railway the trucks run on rails while the wheels of the locomotive rest on the ground outside or between the rails.

Sand 95 per cent silica, the kind imported from Belgium for the manufacture of plate glass, has been found in the San Jacinto mountains, California.

London, England, contains 13 farmhouses—nine in Woodwich, two in Lewisham, two in Greenwich and one each in Hammersmith and Wimbledon.

The valley of the Amazon is said to be the largest undeveloped territory in the world and the greatest in soil, timber, mineral, nuts and precious metals.

A new sect in Japan, like the Mormons, combines business with religion and owns and operates a fleet of merchant ships plying the seas of Kobe to Chinese ports.

A remarkable bird found in Mexico is the bee-martin, which has the trick of ruffling up the feathers on top of its head into the exact semblance of a beautiful flower.

"Gormandizing" is the subject of a new bill brought forward in Bavaria, heavy penalties being inflicted on those who "create a public scandal" by eating too much.

Owing to the increase of the buffalo herd at Wainwright, Alberta, 1,000 of these animals are to be slaughtered. Heads, skins and meat will be sold by the Dominion government.

Benjamin Franklin's father, Josiah Franklin, emigrated to America from England about 1685; his mother, a second wife, was the daughter of Peter Fogler, a Dutch settler, noted for his philanthropy and tolerance.

Most of the married women of Malekula, one of the largest islands of the New Hebrides, have their front teeth missing. They have been removed by the old women of the village. Instead of getting a wedding ring the unfortunate bride gets her teeth knocked out.

According to statistics gathered by the Institute of Public Service, one in every 15 students in 42 American colleges is studying with a view to entering the teaching profession. The figures are based on a survey covering more than 20,000 undergraduates.

A letter from the Ukraine received by D. Salvadow of Rome, which contained 195 stamps valued at 9,104 rubles. The envelope would not hold all the stamps, so a strip of paper was pasted on to carry the leftovers after the front and back had been completely covered.

The government in Siam realizes a considerable revenue from fighting by licensing exhibitions where fish are matched against each other at sporting events. The fighting fish are found in the waters near there, and, while not large, they are ferocious and fight to the death.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

MARCH

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

POETS write about June. The whole world loves December. May is the theme of many songs, but it seems to me that March deserves more than it receives. It is left out in the cold.

It is true, March has faults, plenty of them. It is treacherous, moody, boisterous and sometimes boresome. It is deceitful in its warmth and quarrelsome. Its icy winds often come unheralded and fall upon the sunniest days.

There is much blustering and blowing about March. Trees, and the very air itself, are sometimes nearer repulsing than inviting. Mud is Nature's doing, but anything connected with March gives us a taste of it. This blustery month gives us a taste of spring-like weather and then blows our hopes away with a cold wind. He forces the shudders of winter and chuckles to himself. He tips the brim of a hat and sends it darting recklessly down the street. He passes scores of people with a few first rate colds to their credit, who are rushing the season, and thoroughly enjoys his prank. Tricky, that's what he is.

But down in the depths of things, March is doing his part. Because we can't see the activity in March, we cannot see the beauty in March. Unseen forces are working their hardest. The barren trees do not mind the cold and the howling winds for they are hiding a secret in sap and wood. The underground is busily preparing the blooming loveliness for which June will get the credit. Like people.

We have to have March people to make the world go round. Many organizations of great power have been founded in the midst of argument, dissatisfaction, disappointment and changes. You know how some people work to get a new organization started. They put in 12 hours a day. They are so full of enthusiasm that they spend every waking hour going over and over the possibilities of their new project. Meeting the first difficulties, overcoming all obstacles which arise to keep the enterprise down, they make mistakes and they make enemies. Discouragements and unfriendliness greet them at every turn. But they keep right on until the organization is flourishing and successful and after it has become a healthy running institution, nine chances to ten, the man who started it is tired out. As the organization grows, the outside world takes notice and the man whose endeavor, stick-to-it-tiveness and faith has put the thing across, is often entirely forgotten.

It is a well known fact that credit very seldom goes where it is due. However, most men do not care for credit—it is enough to have the satisfaction of knowing that they have successfully started some work of service to their fellow men. Take government projects. The originators of big ideas are often out of office before the fulfillment of their plans can possibly come true.

In the same way, March is the month of preparation. It does the dirty work. Later in June when the roses are giving forth perfume and joy to everyone, and trees are heavily laden with fruit and foliage, poets go into ecstasies over the wonder of it and nobody thinks of March. Does March care? Not at all. March is satisfied. He comes back the next year exactly on time. Never fails. Does the dirty work all over again. Does he care for criticism? No, because he knows he is working conscientiously for a glorious cause and no man can hurt him by cursing his outward appearance.

His neighbor February on one side, boasts of birthdays and sentiment. "All right," sings March under his breath, "let him boast." His neighbor on the other side is noted for her folly. Isn't April like a young girl who has first discovered her lover? Her caprices and changeable moods are to be expected. Her smiles and tears are all mixed in one for she knows not her own mind. Finally the sweetness of May settles upon her and then—the fulfillment and glory of June. Does the young girl think of the care and time spent by her loving parents in preparation for her young womanhood—not at all. March and his scolding and discipline is forgotten again.

But March knows we could not get along without him. And as he fades farther and farther away on the pages of the calendar, it is with the comfortable feeling that his work is done and done well.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

REGULAR "TOONERVILLE TROLLEY"

A little suburban car line near Washington, D. C., running from Chevy Chase lake to Kensington, Maryland, is unique in that the owner of the road is president, motorman, conductor, general utility man and bureau of information, all in one. There are 42 curves in the few miles covered (three I think) and unless the motorman is collecting fares the car glides unassisted, as it goes around the shortest curves in perfect ease and safety (?) at a speed that is so far.

It is also a most accommodating line. Certain customers take the car every morning and of course everybody knows everybody else and quite a sociable time is enjoyed. The conductor-motorman knows each one by name and when they sadly to start, if Miss Jones happens to be late, which is often the case, the car is delayed a few minutes for her. After she has sprinted breathlessly down the hill and has been helped on by two or more gentlemen, we are off to the races.

One day last Spring when the car was crowded with government clerks trying to get to office, the president-motorman stopped the car while passing through an old field and politely asked permission of the ladies aboard to shoot a very troublesome hawk which had killed many of the neighborhood chickens. After getting the only other wait was for Mr. Smith to send her little boy back home for her glasses which she had forgotten.—Mrs. K. L. H. of Washington, D. C.

PREPARE FOR FUTURE

Rah! Rah! Rah! West Virginia. I like to hear you boost about your beautiful mountain scenes, but among the scenes I'm sorry to say we have some very muddy roads which I am going to call scenes too because it's a right smart sight to some of them. A person riding horseback would get stuck up over the top of his boots to say nothing of a pedestrian. But nevertheless I could not resist the temptation to send my mule to the Household page to Uncle Josh, you believe that service is the keystone to success, so you don't care, will you kindly excuse me my boots while I attempt to write a few moments? Ahem!

Well cousins, I would like to hear the discussion as to what kind of an occupation you expect to choose for your profession. As we study and strive for an education and the chain of knowledge is being lengthened, we should also be solving some of the great problems that correspond to our future welfare. Every person has a certain task to perform and while today, the Springtime of our lives, fades away, we should begin to think what performance we would be fit for in the Autumn which is the great tomorrow, and then put forth every effort to succeed in the undertaking. At the end I am sure you will say, "well done."

Don Quixote, your last letter was very interesting, so please come again.

Someone requested a recipe for tanning. I haven't time and space enough this time to give you a recipe but if you will write to me personally I will be glad to give you all the information you need according to our forefathers' methods. I must leave in time to get my mule a sandwich before I start on my return to West Virginia where they call me—William Copley.

HOUSEKEEPER WRITES

I have a scrap book. I notice several others have too. It is fine to refer to when we forget some of the helps which we get from the page.

I've noticed several rural teachers writing and I enjoy their letters to the limit as I was once one myself. I think teaching is one of the greatest professions of life, training the minds of the boys and girls who will soon rule over our great country. Teachers, put your heart and mind into the work. Do write more letters.

Someone asked for housekeepers to give some ideas of their work. As I have already said, I was a teacher for four years, then as most girls do, I fell head over heels in love and took a flying trip to that dear old sunny Tennessee that the girls and boys write about. We were married, returned to a small mining camp and we began housekeeping. We stayed there the first year, then came out in the country and bought a small place. I am the proud mother of a fine black eyed boy. He is a dear and furnishes me with plenty of work.

I spend many lonesome days so I am asking all who see this to send me a birthday shower of cards and letters, March 23. I will be 23 years old. Have I a twin? Now girls, do not think there is pie for every day. I do all my own housework, sew, crochet, wash, milk and lots more. Now let's hear from some more of the readers.—Mrs. O. A. Caents, Clintwood, Va.

SHUT-IN ENJOYS LETTERS.

Here I come again after an absence of three years.

J. V., you understand more about the United States government now than the average American girl. But anyway, Jean, you must admit that our country is more democratic than France.

Weary, your description of a lumber camp was interesting as I visited one in northern Michigan a few years ago.

Rhyme Stringer, come again with another one of your rhymes.

What has become of Fred Sleath? And where is the lassie who used to sign herself "Sunshine Woosley"? Oh yes, she found her ideal and probably is too busy with household duties to write.

Well cousins, I am past 35 and a bachelor. The early part of my life was spent in the city but I like the farm much better. I enjoy the descriptive letters in The Blade and as I am a shut-in, I would enjoy getting post cards from others in our circle.—Frank Hawkins, Portland, Mich., R. F. D. 3.

OLD PAPERS THRILL

While following the path around the timber hill one November day, I thought of Calf Path and wished for the story again. The next day while moving some packages of papers, I opened a package of Blades and there was Calf Path. The next paper contained Senator Capper's criticism on light wines and beer, and in the next was Aunt Martha's story of the boy who lost his leg "over there." That story is a jewel. I think of that afternoon now as a Blade visit. I sent another subscription with mine, did you?

This week was brightened by three lovely messages, one from Ohio, one from Kentucky and one from West Virginia. When "Julia's Valentine" came, I wished from my heart that I could send you all a bouquet of violets.—Iowa Boy.

THIN, FLAT HAIR GROWS LONG, THICK AND ABUNDANT

"Danderine" costs only 35 cents a bottle. A few application ends dandruff, stops itching and falling hair, and, in a few moments, you have doubled the beauty of your hair. It will appear a mass, so soft, glorious, and easy to do up. But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. "Danderine" is to the hair what showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. This delightful, stimulating tonic helps thin, lifeless, faded hair to grow long, thick, heavy and abundant.

Writes for Children

Mary Graham Bonner.

(Copyright Underwood & Underwood.)

WITHIN the past six years, Miss Mary Graham Bonner has written more than 4,000 stories for children. The stories have all been published and we can judge from the keenness of her eyes and the kindness of her expression that she knows how to delight the kiddies with her tales. Miss Bonner's home is in New York.

Our Correspondents

It must have been the kind wishes sent from so many readers that brought Aunt Martha back so soon. She has had a "shower" of cards and letters and sends bushels of thanks for the solicitations. Honestly, she is glad she was sick for it is wonderful to hear from such precious friends.

Who can tell one of our readers how to construct a homemade radio receiver? This is a good question for our machinery department. We believe in being right up to date—don't we, starting right off with a question like this? The test is whether we are going to be smart enough to answer it.

The Duchess from the Isle of Golden Dreams requests a card and letter shower for an old veteran, J. J. Henderson, Hadley, Pa., on his birthday, April 1. He will be nearly 90 years old and can beat lots of young men working. He lives all alone with his granddaughter, Anna Henderson who is 23. Maybe she would enjoy letters from the boys and girls. Her desire is to travel so those who have had the opportunity will probably please her if they write about their travels. To give granddad and granddaughter a happy surprise will be quite a bit of fun—don't you think?

Mrs. H. Johnson, Adrian, Ohio, Box 57, is hunting for a song book called "Fresh Laurels." It is an old book, of some 40 years ago. Mrs. Johnson will be glad to pay for the book.

Mrs. J. A. Mahoney, Limestone, Tennessee, R. 3, wishes her bed was where the sun could shine on it. She has been lying there for nearly four months. Mrs. Mahoney sends a message to Eva Lawrence who asked her about her state quilt. She has pieced about two-thirds of it but has not yet received pieces from the following states: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Idaho, Colorada and South Dakota. She would be glad to get a scrap from anyone living in these states. We are so sorry that the eighth of March passed by without our readers knowing that it was Mrs. Mahoney's 47th birthday. When all she asks of life is a little sunshine on her bed and a card and letter shower from the cousins, we are only too eager to do our part. Please don't forget her.

Mrs. Lucy Jordan wishes to say to the cousins that she received 72 cards from seven different states. It was with delight that she read them and she thanks you all.

William Copley very kindly offered to send a recipe for tanning to the reader who asked for it, but he forgot to add his address. Therefore we tucked in this paragraph as a reminder.

Mixing With Martha

Egg Salad.

One teaspoon sugar, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon mustard, one teaspoon flour, two-thirds cup vinegar, yolk of one egg, butter size of walnut. Cook until thick and when cold add half cup cream beaten stiff with the white of an egg. Boil eggs five minutes, take off the shells, slice and pour dressing over them.

Maple Sugar Cookies.

One-half cup butter creamed with one and one-half cups sifted maple sugar, one beaten egg, one-half cup sour milk sweetened with one-half teaspoon soda, flour to make dough as for ordinary cookies.

Maple Tapioca.

Four heaping tablespoonsful of tapioca soaked over night in water, drain and add to one quart of sweet milk with one-fourth teaspoon salt. Cook in double boiler until tapioca is clear, then add yolks of four eggs, beaten with one cup fine maple sugar and cook until thick. Add a teaspoon of vanilla, pour into a baking pan and cover with a meringue of the whites of the eggs beaten with two tablespoonsful of maple sugar. Brown and serve cold with cream.

BOYS AND GIRLS

LISTENER LOVES SCENERY.

Well Aunt Martha promised to send for me so I got aboard the Dream Ship this morning and here I am. May I sit by Canadian Cowgirl? I enjoy her letters so much. What do you cousins think of "A Man for the Ages"? I think it is a wonderful story. I think every American boy and girl should read it for it is so pure and uplifting. Honest Abe is a fit model for anybody. Don't you agree? I do hope the next story will be as clean as this one.

Uncle George, Ella Scott, Boy Scout, come again. I enjoy tales of Colonial days and descriptions of historic scenery so much. I am a great nature lover so all scenery appeals to me.

I am glad to find interest still growing in our page and our family increasing. Just think of the sunbeams our page is sending out to brighten up the lives of others. Each letter and card sent to cheer someone is a bright little sunbeam. May God bless our patient Aunt Martha and every one of you for giving us these privileges. Sh-h, was that Mr. W. B. or the Dream Ship. Mr. W. B. has never growled at me before and I am not a bit frightened but I am off. Will see you again sometime.—Listener.

PHILANTHROPIC AMBITION.

I am nearly frozen after coming from the North, so can't I come in and get warm before I have to go back? Thank you, Auntie, I'll sit over here by the fireplace with the other jolly bunch of boys and girls. Oh I see Smarty over there making such faces at me. My I hope you won't scold, 'cause Smarty dear, I do want to be good friends with you all. Did some one ask me how the weather was where I came from and if we have sleighing? I think if we keep on we will have sleighing all right. We have over four feet of snow now and it is still snowing with no sign of quitting. It has just been cold enough to make me glad that I am here where it is warm with you dear cousins and dearest of all aunties. It was 44 degrees below zero here one morning and we had lots of mornings that were about 40 degrees below so you see why I feel so glad that I am by a big fireplace.

What do you cousins do to pass away the long Winter evenings? I play our talking machine, read and crochet most of the time. I wish we could all meet here every evening and Auntie could give us a few lectures. We could have letters from our brave soldiers and sailors and their great work over there.

What do you boys and girls think of what the Salvation Army is doing for the poor? I think it is the greatest work that anyone can do or help to do. I only wish that I were big enough to be in about 100 places at one time to help. It makes me so sad to think that I can't help as I should like to. My one ambition was to be a Red Cross nurse to go across over to Europe to help our brave boys who died for us. But at that time I was not nearly old enough as I am only 19 years old now.—Humpty Dumpty, Wisconsin.

DOT'S LETTER BROUGHT TEARS

I want to tell Ella Scott how much I enjoyed the sight-seeing trip through the beautiful valley she calls home. I'd like to stay a long, long time with her.

Cousins, I like your letters—every one of them. Seaman of W. Va., you and I are the same age. You are about 60 pounds heavier. I am not as tall as you. Come again and tell us exactly how you look. I live down here in the old Dominion, perhaps we shall see each other some time.

To J. R. Cotes of Tennessee, here is a wreath for your brow and thanks, too, for what you said in regard to dancing.

Roderick Dhu, let me guess that you are 22 years old, that your hair is light and your eyes are blue. Tell me now if it is true.

The letter from Little Dot of New York gave me tears of joy.

"Backward, turn backward, oh time in your flight,
Make me a child again, just for tonight.
Mother, come back from that echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore.
Into the old cradle I'm longing to creep,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep."

I hope very much to be with you all again. Am sending love to Little Dot and all The Blade folks. Loyally yours.—Virginia Junebug.

COME AGAIN.

Won't you all let another Georgian enter your circle? I have been a reader of the household page for a long time and I just couldn't stay out any longer. I live on a beautiful little farm in the foothills of the north Georgia mountains. Dona Maria, I wish you would come to see our mountains. We have some fine scenery. Pearl Vesey, why don't you come again with some of your splendid letters. Mountain Maid, come again for I believe I know you. Johnny Junnyman, come again with one of your jolly letters. Oh dear, it would be most impossible for me to call all the letter writers that I like for they are all so interesting.

We look forward to the coming of The Blade every week as we would to the coming of a friend.

Isn't "A Man for the Ages" a splendid story? I certainly enjoy reading, it is one of my hobbies.

I like to work on the farm and I have my hands full in the summer time. Lots of love for everybody.—White Rose.

CALL FOR GENTLEMEN

Here I am again, but this time I am not going to bestow gifts. I just want to talk personally to The Blade boys. Now I hear someone say, who is talking. See if someone can guess, as I am going under a new name to fit this occasion. But really boys I have something real serious to say and I must have a good army of just the right kind of boys and of course I at once thought of The Blade boys.

How many of you boys have been to parties this Winter and have noticed a few young ladies that did not seem to be having as good a time as the rest? Now I want a few knights in each community who will look after the modest little maidens and see that they have a good time. How unkind it is for some to remark about these girls being wallflowers, when really the young men are to blame. As it is not a girl's place to make the first advances. So you see, boys, we have a few modest maidens yet.

I heard a remark the other evening that set me to thinking. I heard a young girl say, "I fail to see very many young gentlemen in the crowd. They have their company and hardly notice anyone else."

So let some of the young men wake up and at least be polite to these little maidens, and I am sure that you will be repaid for your kindness or I will miss my guess, for I think that these little maidens are worth knowing. If at any time you boys have any fault to find with us girls, please let your wishes be known. So King Philip of Spain march out your army with colors flying and right these wrongs.—Fairy Queen.

SUGGESTS C. E. SOCIALS.

I haven't been with you for some time, neither have I had an invitation to call again, but here I am to annoy you any way if Aunt Martha will watch Mr. Wastebasket till I slip by.

There are so many interesting subjects for discussion that I hardly know where to begin, but as I am interested in C. E. work, maybe I can give the cousin who asked about it some help. We hold our regular monthly social meetings at the home of some member. If you notice the calendar, nearly every month has some date to celebrate. In January we held a watch meeting; February, a Valentine social; in March there will be a St. Patrick's day event and so on. There is no effort made at a program for these socials. A jolly good time is had and of course "eats" are furnished by the girls of the C. E. Three things are all that are allowed to be served.

Invite those who are not members, get them interested in the social meetings and see how easy it is to draw them into the regular Sunday night devotional meetings. Young folks must have amusement and if the church does not furnish it, they will go into the world to seek it. Of course there is a line where the church amusement stops but very few churches come to this line.

Did you ever try a chain meeting for the devotional service? This is a good plan when the regular programs and topics become a drag. I may come again and tell you about it. I think I have written enough for this time, but before leaving I am going to ask the old old question, have I another twin? (November 18). Have only two twins that I know of, one a little neighbor girl, the other Grandpa Abercrombie of Indiana to whom I sent greetings through The Blade.—Buckeye Hillikan.

American Birthdays

March 24, 1811—Horace P. Biddle, lawyer, poet, scientist.

March 25, 1789—Richard C. Redfield, scientist.

March 26, 1850—Edward Bellamy, author.

March 27, 1844—Adolphus W. Greely, Arctic explorer and chief of signal service.

March 28, 1805—Sears Cook Walker, astronomer.

March 29, 1790—John Tyler, 10th president United States.

March 30, 1858—DeWolf Hopper, actor.

ART IN THE HOME

Bird Houses.

Now is the time to plan the home for the early bird. The little houses are really very easily constructed and we have found that two dear little wrens who have been coming to our home for the last few years, are as happy in a disguised cigar box home as they would be in the finest bird house.

Boy Scouts also advocate tomato cans for wrens, with a hole about the size of a quarter, but even if the birds do like a tin can for a home, we think a wooden house is more attractive.

The eaves must be overhanging for protection against the hot Summer sun and the rain.

The "front door" must not face the North as the cold winds of early Spring may kill the tiny feathered creatures.

For variety, birchbark makes a pleasing bird house and first thing you know, your efforts will be rewarded by a yard full of happy visitors—cunning little chickadees, scarlet tanagers, purple martins and starlings may come to live with you. Keep the cats away and the fighting blue jays and those little pests, the sparrows, and you will have live bits of color fluttering about your garden. The brilliance of blue birds,

the orange of golden orioles, the dash of red on the woodpecker's breast, carry a thrill with them only appreciated by nature lovers.

Enters Parliament

Viscountess Windsor

(Copyright Underwood & Underwood.)

ALTHOUGH just turned 20, the Viscountess Windsor has been elected to parliament as a Conservative member from the Ludlow division of Shropshire.

Until her marriage early last year the Viscountess was Lady Irene Charteris. Her husband is the son and heir of the Earl of Plymouth. Lady Irene came to the United States some years ago with her mother—then Lady Licho, now Lady Wemyss—to visit her brother, Hugo Charteris, then attached to the embassy in Washington.

Short and Sweet

Buckeye Hillikan says she has not had an invitation to call again, but she is writing anyway. How will Aunt Martha ever explain that nearly every letter calls for somebody and it is all her fault that you don't always hear about it. For instance Buckeye Hillikan has been called for again and again. If we put in all the names we wouldn't have room for anything else, so do please forgive Aunt Martha if she neglects to get the message to you. You are all welcome all the time and each one of you has your special friends, so how about celebrating Spring by writing a snappy interesting letter to your patient cousins? Make it short and we will have a Spring reunion.

Here is an extract from King Philip's letter which has just come. Old Mr. W. B. wanted this part of the letter because it was going to take up so much room but after Buckeye Hillikan's pathetic idea that nobody had called for her, he had to give it up to us to show the kind of things he gorges every day.

"Say, what has become of Anne of Green Gables, Araby M., Rime Stringer, Susie-sit-in-the-sun, Spanish Senorita, Cecil Taylor, Country Lass, Canadian Cowgirl, Jim of Breezy Heights and the whole jolly bunch of last season? Get out your pens Humpty Dumpty, Tiger Lily, American Beauty, Pa. Sunbeam, Robert Brewer, Billie, Peggy the Wanderer, Listener, Song Bird, School Girl, (Oh, I can't name you all but my heart goes singing you off like a phonograph.) Let us bury Toledo like a snowslide. Be perfectly unscrupulous and not care a cent if old Mr. W. B.'s sides do split. We old timers have to run like Alice and the Red Queen to stay where we are."

Mick of Michigan is interested in politics and wants our opinion of the young woman's campaign who is trying to gain the governor's chair in Kansas. We are under the impression that Mick does not thoroughly approve of young women in such prominent offices.

Fred Hill of New Castle, Pennsylvania, R. 1, has rheumatism. He would get some comfort from letters or cards from the cousins. It is a nice comfortable feeling, isn't it, that when any of our family get sick, they want to hear from us?

Charley B. Alter of Indiana has sent us a picture for our page but unfortunately it will not reproduce well on account of the shadows. We would like to have you all see it for it is a picture of three wolves which he trapped last Fall in Nebraska. The wolves don't look a bit ferocious as they crouch on the ground in chains. The traps are innocent looking things but we know it must have been exciting and if we were there we would not take any chances on the tame appearance. No sir! The picture will go in our album. The collection gets more interesting all the time.

Rosebud of Pennsy wishes that she could have gone with Hoosier Hoodlum after that ore for false teeth. She suggests that maybe if the cousins found out what the ore really was and how the preparation for teeth was made that they might take better care of their teeth. Not a bad idea—is it? You can't take too good care of the teeth and people do neglect them shamefully. Perhaps perfectly clean even white teeth do more toward good looks than any other detail. Have a care cousins. We don't want row upon row of false teeth smiling at us when we have our reunion, do we?

Wandering Gypsy has not wandered far since last we heard from her, except in literature. She is most afraid to mention the authors' names since writing her opinion of a certain subject. She is reading Scott, Hawthorne and Poe but Scott is her favorite.

You were dear children to send so many messages to Aunt Martha when she was sick and she surely does love you all for it. Somebody sent a message to the "new Auntie" telling her to cheer up as she was doing fine and the message was delivered. The new Auntie happened to be a man. He knows you all and you know him too. Wasn't he good to come to the rescue?

POETS' CORNER

The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck

The boy stood on the burning deck,
Whence all but him had fled;
The flame that lit the battle's wreck,
Shone round him o'er the dead.

Yet beautiful and bright he stood,
As born to rule the storm;
A creature of heroic blood,
A proud, though child-like form.

The flames rolled on; he would not go,
Without his father's word;
That father, faint in death below,
His voice no longer heard.

He called aloud, "Say, father, say,
If yet my task is done?"
He knew not that the chieftain lay
Unconscious of his son.

"Speak, father," once again he cried,
"If I may yet be gone;
And"—but the booming shot replied,
And fast the flames rolled on.

Upon his brow he felt their breath,
And in his waving hair;
And looked from that lone post of death,
In still, yet brave, despair.

And shouted but once more aloud,
"My father, must I stay?"
While o'er him fast, through sail and shroud,
The wreathing fires made way.

They wrapped the ship in splendor wild,
They caught the flag on high,
And streamed above the gallant child,
Like banners in the sky.

Then came a burst of thunder-sound;
The boy—oh! where was he?
Ask of the winds, that far around
With fragments strewed the sea.

With mast, and helm, and pennon fair,
That well had borne their part.
But the noblest thing that perished there,
Was that young faithful heart.

I'm Gwine Home to Dixie

I'se gwine back to Dixie—
No more I'se gwine to wander;
My heart's turned back to Dixie—
I can't stay here no longer.
I miss de old plantation;
My home and my relation;
My heart's turned back to Dixie,
And I must go.

CHORUS.

I'se gwine back to Dixie,
I'se gwine back to Dixie.
I'se gwine where de orange blossoms grow;
For I hear de children calling,
I see their sad tears falling,
My heart's turned back to Dixie,
And I must go.

I've hoed in fields of cotton,
I've worked upon the river;
I used to think if I got off,
I'd go back there, no, never;
But time has changed de old man,
His head is bending low,
His heart's turned back to Dixie,
And I must go.

I'm trav'ling back to Dixie—
My step is slow and feeble;
I pray de Lord to help me,
And lead me from all evil;
And should my strength forsake me,
Den, kind friends, come and take me;
My heart's turned back to Dixie,
And I must go.

Oft, in the Stilly Night

Oft, in the stilly night,
Ere Slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond Memory brings the light
Of other days around me;
The smiles, the tears,
Of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken;
The eyes that shone
Now dimm'd and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken!
Thus in the stilly night,
Ere Slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

When I remember all
The friends, so link'd together,
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in wintry weather;
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garland's dead
And all but he departed!
Thus in the stilly night,
Ere Slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

Sweet Sunny South

Take me home to the place where I first saw the light,
To the sweet Sunny South take me home.
Where the mocking-bird sang me to rest every night
Ah why was I tempted to roam?
I think, with regret, of the dear home I left—
Of the warm hearts that shelter'd me then—
Of the wife and the dear ones of whom I'm bereft—
And I sigh for the old place again!

CHORUS.

Take me home to the place where my little ones sleep—
Poor Massa lies buried close by,
O'er the graves of the loved ones I long to weep,
And among them to rest when I die!

Take me home to the place where the orange trees grow,
To my cot in the ever-green shade,
Where the flowers on the river's green margin may blow
Their sweets on the banks where we played.
The path to our cottage, they say, has grown green,
And the place is quite lonely around,
And I know that the smiles and the forms I have seen
Now lie in the dark mossy ground.

Take me home—let me see what is left that I knew.
Can it be that the old house is gone?
The dear friends of my childhood, indeed, must be few,
And I must lament all alone.
But yet I'll return to the place of my birth,
Where my children have played at the door,
Where they pulled the white blossoms that garnished the earth,
Which will echo their footsteps no more.

Take me home to the place where the little ones sleep—
Poor Massa lies buried close by;
O'er the graves of the loved ones I long to weep,
For the old place again do I sigh!

Friends of Long Ago

As I sit in the twilight dreaming,
And the busy streets grow still,
Then I think of the broad green meadows,
And the old house on the hill.
I can see the roses blooming
All around the door-steps, low,
And 'tis then my heart gives greeting
To the friends of long ago.

CHORUS.

Friends of long ago,
Friends of long ago,
I shall meet them all in heaven,
All the loved of long ago.

I can see my mother sitting
With life's snowflakes in her hair,
As she smiles above her knitting,
And her face so saintly fair;
I can see my father reading
From the Bible on his knee,
And 'tis then my heart gives greeting
To the friends no more I see.

I can see the dear old faces
Of the boys and girls at home,
As I saw them in the old days,
Before I learned to roam.
Then I'll sing the old songs over
With the friends I used to know,
While my heart forgets its sorrows
In the dreams of long ago.

Poems Wanted

The following poems have been requested for publication in the poets' corner: Lorely Hall; Snow Dear and Silver Bell; Iona Mona; Go Feather Your Nest; Pearl Bryan; Jacob's Ladder; There Is Sunshine in My Soul Today; Jim Fisk; I Don't Care if You Never Come Back; There'll Be No Dark Valley When Jesus Comes; The Blind Child's Prayer; Sweet Bunch of Daisies; Jesse James; Cole Younger; Will the Angels Come?; Jesus Carry Me Home; Derias Green and His Flying Machine; The Brook; Somewhere; Many a Slip Twixt the Cup and the Lip; The White Pilgrim; Whoa, Muley, Whoa; The Tramp; Poor Little Joe; Home's Not Four Square Walls; Lazy Ned; Abou Ben Adhem; Where the Silver Colorado Winds Its Way; Black Sheep; Three Leaves of Shamrock; When You Are Gone I Won't Forget You; In the Baggage Coach Ahead; Ellen Smith and How She Was Found; James Bird; In the Lonely Valley Where Violets Bloom and Fade; George Lewis; Oh, What a Pal Was Mary; Selections from Tennyson's Crossing the Bar; I Hardly Think I Will; Jennie Crack Corn; Maggie, the Cows Are in the Clover; Johnnie Get Your Gun; Beautiful Katy; Margery Grey; The Blind Child; Little Bessie; The Blue-Eyed Boy; Nellie Narmor; The song that Charles Guitteau sang before his death.

Also songs and poems containing the following words have been requested:

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

This world is but a bubble and there's nothing here but woe,
Hardships, care and trouble, no matter where you go;
Do what you will, go where you may,
you're never free from care,
For at the best this world is but a castle in the air.

A hundred years hence what a change will be made,
In religion, politics, fashion and trade,
How things will be altered a hundred years hence.

There lived a young lady in Lancastshire,
A young squire courted her for to be his dear,
And then for to marry her it was his intent,
For friends and relations had given consent.

THE LITTLE DOG ANGEL.

High up in the courts of heaven today
A little dog angel awaits,
With the other dog angels he will not play,
But he sits alone at the gate;
"For I know that my master will come," says he,
"And when he comes he will call for me."

Somewhere she waits to make you win,
Your soul in her firm white hands;
Somewhere the gods have made for you
The woman who understands.

The sunlight is bright on the forest and meadow,
The lark and the robin are thrilling their song;
The daisies and buttercups border the pathway,
And nod to the Summer winds all day long.

But I turn from the sunlight, the songs and the blossoms,
And sigh for the beautiful days that are dead.

Ye angels that stand round the tomb
Where low the Redeemer was laid,

Shed not a tear o'er thy friends' early bier
When I am gone, when I am gone.
(Words were published in old Methodist Psalmist, about 65 or 70 years ago.)

There came a telegram and this is what it said,
The bravest engineer on that southern road was taken up in Danville dead.

Say now ye lovely social band
Who walk the way to Canaan's land,

Likeness of heaven,
Agent of power,
Man is thy victim,
And shipwrecks thy dower,
Spices and jewels from valley and sea,
Armies and banners are buried in thee.

We are coming, sister Mary,
We are coming by and by;
Are you ready, sister Mary,
For the day is drawing nigh.

For that is why when the sun went down
That he came to the gate to sing.

She can make a cherry pie,
Billy Boy, Billy Boy,
Can she make a cherry pie, Billy Boy?
Quick's a cat can wink the eye.

THE GEORGIA VOLUNTEER.

Far up the lonely mountain side,
My wandering footsteps led.
The moss grew thick beneath my feet,
The wind sighed overhead.

AILING WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Linton Tells How Helpful Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is at This Period

Denver, Colorado.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for seven years and I cannot tell you the good it has done me. It is good for young and old and I always keep a bottle of it in the house, for I am at that time of life when it calls for Lydia E. Pinkham's help. My husband saw your ad. in the papers and said 'You have taken everything you can think of, now I want you to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound!' So I let him get it, and I soon felt better and he told me 'I want you to take about six bottles.' So I did and I keep house and do all my own work and work out by the day and feel fine now. I tell every one about the Vegetable Compound, for so many of my friends thought I would not get well."—Mrs. R. J. LINTON, 1850 West 33d Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

After reading letters like the above, and we are constantly publishing them, why should any woman hesitate to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound if she is in need of help? It brings relief where other medicines fail

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

BLACKSMITH SHOP— Part of Farm Fixtures

In a centralized school is a complete furnace into which iron ore and limestone are melted and the pig iron of commerce is obtained. The refuse that goes off from this smelting is called slag and can be used in the making of roads or concrete work.

From this pig iron the boys in the agricultural classes make horse shoes and other articles that may be needed on the farm. They learn the whole process of iron working and know how to weld and mold all sorts of forms out of sand.

What will be the future of these boys if they stick to the farm? Will this kind of education mean a blacksmith shop on the farm? Why not? The boys will know how to do the trick. Such education will mean both time and money saved in the years to come if they put this skill to practical use. Gradually the farm is becoming more and more a business institution.

In the next 25 years the real society and aristocracy of life and living is likely to be found on the farm. In God's great out-of-doors folks have a chance to be free and good and healthy.

THINK THIS OVER— The Way of the World

We met a lady lawyer on the train. She lives in a big city. She grew up on the farm. She is a leading citizen of her home city. She can lecture and entertain an audience anywhere at any time.

She knows the needs of rural communities. She has made rural life a study. She actually gives 30 days lecturing at farm institutes during the Winter season. She is always welcome at such gatherings. She is often spoken for a year ahead.

She says that too many parents set a bad example in the way of showing respect for law. She says we go to church and pretend to be Christians and then do not tell all the truth to the assessor about our property. We know what the speed law is but do not observe it when our children are riding with us. We know what the game laws are but we often kill game and fish out of season.

School teachers teach rules of health and sanitation from the books and then proceed to break those rules they teach. Teachers may tell pupils that certain habits are not good morals, but often the pupils find out that all teachers do not practise what they preach in school.

This lady lawyer is not a believer in blue laws. She is not a fanatic on any subject, but she does believe that the power and influence of example has a deeper and more lasting effect upon young folks than does the spoken word of advice, which advice is not followed by the one who gives it.

This lady insists that the country home should have all the moral influences that any city home possesses. She insists that it should have all the comforts and conveniences that possibly can be afforded. She would rather have a small debt than to have a wife die of overwork while young.

GOING-TO-TOWN HABIT— Is No Profit to Farmers

"I am out of debt. I am attending strictly to business. I come to town only when I have to come. I can do a lot of chores on the farm while some of my neighbors are loafing and gossiping in town. This policy makes the farm look better and I have a lot of little bits of tinker work out of the way when the busy season comes on. Too many farmers waste too much time and then complain about taxes and hard times."

This is a little sermon handed out by the owner of an 80-acre farm. We have a notion that there is a ton of sense in his remarks. How many farmers will agree with him? How many will say that it is nobody's business how much they loaf in town?

In a certain town a quiet record was kept of how many farmers came to town in automobiles every day and how much time they spent. The result was surprising. The town had a population of 2,000 people. About 100 farmers averaged five days a week in town and an extra cigar or two each time they came. Over half of them, when interviewed, were cussing about hard times and low prices.

How many farmers and their wives are learning how to avoid the old-time hard work? Another interesting record was kept in another town. A number of farmers bought bread from the town bakery and other things that farmers usually used to do in the farm home.

One farmer was found bringing in the weekly washing to the town laundry. His wife had evidently made up her mind that she would not do all the drudgery on the farm. She may have been in ill health. Most of the farm women are ready for washday when Monday comes and would not think of the town laundry. The old world is changing year by year.

PERFECT MOTHERS— How Many Do You Know?

How many perfect mothers do you know? Why are they perfect? Are you in position to know a perfect mother? What qualities should a perfect mother possess? What knowledge of housekeeping and social accomplishments should she have?

Pick out some mother and mark her 100 per cent. Then measure her up for defects and deduct so many points from this 100. How much would you take off for lack of control of children? How much off for not knowing how to make her home sanitary so far as she can but does not? How much would you deduct for her lack of church attendance?

How much should a mother be discounted for not being a good business manager and not knowing how to save and how to buy the most economical? Would you take off a few points if she takes no interest in public affairs? If she becomes a widow and a direct taxpayer should she not know something of public questions?

How many points should be subtracted from that 100 if she lacks control of her temper and is not firm in governing her children? How much discount on not having taste and tact in making her home appear neat and tidy? How much should be taken off if she selected the wrong kind of a man for a husband?

Rural Welfare editor recently heard these questions discussed by a lady speaker at a public meeting. The men took great interest in most of these points. When the lady lecturer was asked to discuss a perfect husband she promptly replied, "I can't. There ain't no sich animal."

THE COUNTRY EDITOR— How Well Do You Know Him?

We mix up with country editors when they have their annual meetings. How many of our Blade readers actually feel acquainted with the editor of their home newspaper? This is the fellow you ought to get friendly with.

An odd thing about some of these country editor meetings is the habit of inviting in big city fellows to tell them a lot of advice. Perhaps this is good policy. They ought to reach upward instead of in the other direction. At these meetings prices are discussed and methods of collecting subscriptions and ways of getting new subscribers.

The country editor has never made a million dollars. As a rule he makes more donations to the community than any other half dozen folks. A town is always on the map if it has a real live news sheet to make a noise and advertise its merchants.

The home newspaper is a power that is recognized by the political boss more than it is recognized by the home folks or even the home merchant. The clubs, lodges and social events all want space in the home paper whether the subscription price is paid up or not. The profit in a country paper is often the money that is credited on the books of the editor and never collected. The good editor is too busy getting out his paper and doing his work that he does not have time to collect. Everybody ought to take the home paper so that you will have a home for your funeral notice. Do it now.

SCHOOLS AND ROADS— Debates and Essays

In the past two months Rural Welfare editor has had over 100 letters from teachers and high school pupils who wanted information about road building and road maintenance.

There is a great interest in road matters in Ohio. The taxpayer has been so thoroughly raided and raped by the road hogs and public officials in the building of high cost roads that schools, granges and farm institutes are debating the road question at almost every opportunity.

School superintendents in many places have asked us for information about roads, reasonable cost, the kind of material, and how to maintain them after a lot of money has been spent to build a road.

When schools and pupils take up such questions the whole community is sure to be interested. The road hogs of Ohio feel that this is to be their last year of fat harvest and they are more greedy than ever before. The state farm bureau convention hit them hard, but as a rule a farmer will talk more than he will fight.

Why should not our schools teach some of these common sense subjects? In after years boys and girls become men and women and taxpayers and voters. It is a sure thing that if the taxpayers and voters were thoroughly informed on the matter of road building that the road hogs of Ohio and other states would have been butchered long ago. West Virginia is another place where a big trust in road material is raking in fat profits while the poor devil taxpayer is having the headache paying taxes.

Every county agent should encourage farm bureau members to get together and talk roads and organize and go into court every time a road is proposed that will cost over $20,000 a mile. Good roads can be built for less than this sum.

For the past five years the editor of Rural Welfare has been fighting for lower road costs. We have been cussed a thousand times by the road hogs, but road costs are coming down and they will continue to do so. Our readers ought to ask their home paper to hit the road hog disease. This will lessen your taxes and help cure your grouch at tax-paying time. Do it now.

THE WAY TO DO IT— A Two-Town Quarrel

Sometimes the worst thing that can happen to a township is for it to have two towns in it. Jealousy and quarrels are the usual result. There is always more or less strife in such cases that affect the public school situation.

In such cases centralization is almost out of the question. There is always a dispute as to where the school house will be built. If there are two districts made from the township, the expense is greater and there is not enough taxable property on the records to yield enough school tax to make two good schools.

Rural Welfare editor recently had an invitation to deliver an address in a large school auditorium. Two towns joined. There was just an imaginary line between them. They butted up against each other. The school house was half in one town and half in the other.

For years these two towns were debating the question of schools and school houses. Finally they agreed to co-operate and each town to have a half of the school house. Today it is a community center and has a fine corps of teachers and all the equipment that is needed. The tax burden to keep this school going is not heavy. A good agricultural and domestic science school are of great value to the boys and girls.

Not many townships, having two towns, have them adjoining as are these towns of which we write. But the location of a school house is always more or less a big puzzle to solve.

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS— Community Chore Boys

We talked to a convention of rural mail carriers. The day was a holiday for them. The birthday of George Washington. Our subject, as it appeared on the program was: "Cherry Trees and Chore Boys."

Some of these rural carriers had been in the service since rural delivery was started. Back in those days many farmers kicked and did not want it and objected to the expense of putting up mail boxes.

In the days of Washington the rule was to write a letter to your friend and hand it to the postman without any stamp on it. The person who got the letter paid the postage which was often 25 cents. Many folks in those days preferred that their friends think of them often and write to them seldom.

Today for a two-cent stamp a letter will go around the world or will be carried from postoffice to the farm home at the same price. There is no doubt but what we have made great progress when we compare some of these simple things that we now have with those our grandgrandparents had.

The cost of postage is so low that we marvel at it. Today the service of the parcel post and special delivery of letters gives to us a privilege and a service that Washington and Lincoln never dreamed of. We have so many of these blessings that too many of us too often forget the glorious time we are having as compared to the kings and the princes of the old days, long gone.

We urged these rural chore boys to encourage the farmer to name his farm home and to have his printed letter heads and to do business with a check book and to put on all the signs of being a business man. We suggested that each mail carrier try to arouse a spirit of civic pride on each of their routes and try to have Mr. and Mrs. Farmer to do something to beautify the old homestead. Who can have the most beautiful homes on his rural route, would be a good contest.

SHELLED CORN TEST— Do You Grow Corn or Cob?

Six thousand ears of corn make a big corn show for one farm institute to put on. All colors and styles of corn were exhibited. All types of ears were shown. Early planting and late planting crops were contrasted. Corn grown on well drained field and corn grown on wet fields were compared.

Corn that had been hit with drouth, chintz bugs, corn worm and other handicaps were to be seen and studied by visitors to this corn fair in the Winter time.

An interesting feature was the shelled corn contest. Forty-nine farmers, each selected 25 pounds of ear corn. This ear corn was shelled. The test was to find out who had the most shelled corn and the least cob.

The sample that made the best showing had 41½ ounces of cob. The sample that made the poorest showing had 63 ounces of cob.

Eleven prizes were offered in this contest and the 11 winners were almost even in having least cob weight. Last year 90 farmers entered this contest, but they discovered that the biggest ears did not give the most shelled corn.

Hogs eat corn and not cob. Grain dealers buy corn not cob. Why not select a variety of corn that will give the most corn and least cob? In our talk to this institute we asked how many had ever found an ear of corn, when shelled, would fill the space that cob and ear had filled before the ear was shelled. Three farmers, out of 600, held up hand. This is a test of whether you are growing cob or corn.

There is a test of the shelled corn as to how much moisture content it contains. Many varieties of corn, especially the big cob kinds, that contain a lot of water in the grains.

Rural Welfare has seen moisture tests made. Out of one pound of shelled corn several ounces of water can be taken. At many of the big terminal grain markets, in large grain center cities, these tests are made and are used to fix the price of corn per bushel or price per 100 pounds.

Many varieties of corn are high in moisture content and help to bring the price of good corn down as all kinds of corn are shipped in the same car to the terminal market.

This moisture test is made by having a glass retort with a rubber tube attached to the neck. In this retort is several ounces of oil for autos or machinery. This glass retort is set over a gas or oil fire. The pound or half pound of shelled corn is put in the retort with the oil. The heat does not effect the oil except to make it hot. This causes the moisture in the corn to pass off in steam, through the rubber tube, which is condensed and at the end of the test, the water from this condensed steam is weighed and by this means the amount of water in this corn is discovered.

When the corn comes out of this oil it is practically parched and there is no sign of moisture left in it. Some time in the future farmers who grow good corn will want this moisture test made and be paid accordingly. As the custom now is the man who hauls to market corn that is one-third water, gets as much pay per bushel as the man who hauls more corn and less water. The buyer always plays safe and pays low enough to cover the worst cases and samples of corn that he gets.

Some of our Blade readers who are interested in the corn crop can afford to read this story twice and then tell their neighbors about it. In the manufacture of other products attention is paid to quality as well as to quantity. Wheat is graded and corn should be. The element of value in corn should fix the price as this is the yard stick used to measure the value and price of other commodities. Cob and water do not make corn bring a top price in the open market where the test is applied. And the test fixes the price, whether the farmer knows it or not.

MOONSHINE MURDER— Wholesale Killings

Bootleg whisky is killing dunces by the dozen. Should the lawless moonshiner be indicted and convicted for murder?

Newspapers are full of death notices on account of rotten whisky. These moonshiners have sense enough not to drink the stuff themselves. They let the dunces pay for it and drink it.

The question is being debated whether it is better to let this murder go on or try to stop it. Is not the fellow who buys illegal booze just as much an outlaw as he who makes and sells it? It always takes at least two to make a bargain.

The fact that this stuff is doing a lot of killing is making some folks have a little respect for the laws of the land. The most of these law breakers are not prepared to die and when they read these death stories in the newspapers they sit up, take notice, think it over and drink a little less.

Bootleg poison has been profitable. But the wages of sin is death. The crest of this moonshine wave seems to have been reached. The men and women who defy the law are gradually coming to the conclusion that the laws of nature and health must be respected if they are to keep on living a natural life.

"God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform." This is as true as Emerson's note of warning, "The Dice of God are always loaded." "Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne. Yet behind the dim unknown, standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own."

In recent weeks many so-called good citizens as well as the rough and tough set have been the victims of rotgut booze. Many of the lowest and worst types of criminals have discovered that there is a big profit in bootleg whisky and that many public officers are winking at the law on this subject. They make the stuff out of any old thing. They do not care how many it kills. They know they will not be indicted for murder for making this graveyard tea. It is a get-rich-quick game and they play at it and boost and boom the undertaker's game and profits.

COPY THE BLADE— Rural Welfare Folks Talk

Frequently we get requests from Rural Welfare readers asking if they can have certain articles published in their home papers as they want their neighbors to get some of the things that appear in these columns.

We have no objection, as editor of this page, but all such requests should be addressed to editor of The Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

We know that many other papers do copy from The Blade; most of them give credit to The Blade and some do not. The best thing for our readers to do is to urge their neighbor to subscribe for The Blade. There is no paper published that comes so nearly being a well balanced family and fireside paper as The Blade.

If you have your home newspaper publish any of the stories in The Blade, you ought to then urge your friends to subscribe and get such stories and reading every week.

MINERALIZED WATER ROUTS CHICKEN LICE

Tablets Dropped into Drinking Founts Banish Vermin, Make Fowls Grow Faster and Increase Egg Yield.

Any poultry raiser can easily rid his flock of lice and mites, make chickens grow faster and increase their egg yield by simply adding minerals to the fowls' drinking water. This does away with all bother, such as dusting, greasing, dipping and spraying. The necessary minerals can now be obtained in convenient tablets, known as Paratabs. Soon after the fowls drink the mineralized water,

all lice and mites leave them. The tablets also act as a tonic conditioner. The health of the fowls quickly improves, they grow faster and the egg yield frequently is doubled. Little chicks that drink freely of the water never will be bothered by mites or lice.

The method is especially recommended for raisers of purebred stock, as there is no risk of soiling the plumage. The tablets are warranted to impart no flavor or odor to the eggs and meat. This remarkable conditioner, egg tonic and lice remedy costs only a trifle and is sold under an absolute guarantee. The tablets are scientifically prepared, perfectly safe, and dissolve readily in water.

Any reader of this paper may try them without risk. The laboratories producing Paratabs are so confident of good results that to introduce them to every poultry raiser they offer two big $1 packages for only $1. Send no money, just your name and address—a card will do—to the Paratab Laboratories, Dept. 860, 1100 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the two $1 packages, enough for 100 gallons of water, will be mailed. Pay the postman $1 and postage on delivery, and if you are not delighted with results in 10 days—if your chickens are not healthier, laying more eggs and entirely free from lice and mites—your money will be promptly refunded. Don't hesitate to accept this trial offer as you are fully protected by this guarantee.

The Latest Markets

Whatever the majority opinion in Wall street may be with respect to the existence of a bull market in securities there was last week an expansion in trading and an appreciation in values which at any rate served to moderate the dogmatism of the extreme reactionaries. Prices of stocks reached a high point not hitherto touched in a year or more. The number of issues dealt in approximated the record figure of 424 Dec. 30, last, and duplicated early in the current year.

The two facts were significant, not as developments of the moment but as a joint culmination of gradual and consistent growth covering a period of many months. The broad background of such a growth, reflecting the financial community's method of discounting its conception of the more or less distant future, has been the steady and convincing revival of general trade and industry. The time has now come, it would seem, when the waiting public no longer can ignore the progress made.

The public has indeed been lulled, by absence of the spectacular, into only casual observation of passing events both within the stock market and the business field while Wall street has gauged both with a keen and experienced eye.

The one never quite catches up with the other but the time always comes when outsiders who may be classified as potential buyers of stocks in a speculative sense seek to lessen the distance between by a belated dash. Whether that time has come was conjectural but the week presented three million share sessions and other symptoms of increasing interest.

The idea of an overdue reaction has been modified. The advance has not been sufficiently vigorous to invite taking of profits on a substantial scale nor has public buying as yet been extensive enough to provide a large long account to be thrown over in case there should be a break in the list.

Meanwhile the money market has continued to relax. The week closed with call money at 3 per cent on the stock exchange and 2½ per cent in the outside market. The demand for accommodation of that character has expanded somewhat and the same was true of time funds. Thirty-day money loaned at 4¼ per cent for the first time in three years or more and 60-day money at 4½ per cent. Commercial paper also was shaded, the average rate having been 4¾ to 5 per cent with here and there a transaction at 4½ per cent. Whether temporary or not, as a result of the inflow into the banks both from interior points and from local and governmental sources incidental to deposits following federal income tax payments in the middle of the week, the situation was symptomatic of a mending economic position. The supply, of course, was far more than equal to the demand and will doubtless remain so through the first half of the year.

The immediate problem of the banks was to find short date employment for surplus funds, hence the concession in rates, but bigger problems loom in the growing daily list of new financing projects both at home and abroad. Long date loans accordingly were not encouraged and bankers were still engaged in putting and keeping their houses in order against the developments of the next 12 months which they have foreseen.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.48; May, $1.41½; July, $1.24¾. Corn, cash, 64c. Oats, cash, 43c. Barley, cash, 65c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.05. Cloverseed, cash, $16.15; March, $16.15; April, $14.50; Oct., $11.90. Alsike, cash, $11.80; March, $11.80. Timothy, cash, $3.15; March, $3.15; May, $3.25.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.39¼; July, $1.21⅛. Corn, May, 62c; July, 64⅞c. Oats, May, 38⅝c; July, 40½c. Barley, May, 64c. Rye, May, $1.07½; July, 97½c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 42c; solid pack, 41c; nut margerine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 22@23c; New York limburger, 32c; Wisconsin, 1-lb. 25c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 23c; longhorn, 24@25c.

Eggs—Candled, 25c; selects, 30c. Bacon—Fat, 15c; lean, 25c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 20c; 9 to 10 lbs., 19c; 11 to 12 lbs., 17½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 15½c. Lard, 12c. Hams, 29c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 17c; luncheon, 18c; bologna, 12½c; frankfurters, 17c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 30@32c; geese, 20@22c; turkeys, 33@35c; heavy hens, 26@28c; light chickens, 22@25c; old roosters, 15@16c; young chickens, 28@30c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 30@33c; geese, 24@25c; ducks, 32@35c; turkeys, 40@43c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 11½c; kip, 11c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 45½@46c; prints, 46½@47c; extra firsts, 44½@45c; firsts, 42½@43c; seconds, 37@37½c; packing stock, 17@19c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern, extras, 27c; extra firsts, 26c; Ohio firsts, 24½@25c; western firsts, new cases, 24c. Oleomargarine, lb. prints, nut oleo, 21@22c; high grade, made of animal oils, 22@22½c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 23@24c; brick, 22@24c; fancy Swiss, 40@55c; northern, 25@27c limburger, 25@28c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 28c; roosters, 16@17c; spring chickens, culls, 24@26c; do., choice 27@28c; live spring ducks, 27@28c; live geese, 24c; capons, 33c. Potatoes, $2.80@3.00 a sack of 150 lbs.; Michigan, $2.95 a sack of 150 lbs.; Early Ohios, $2.10 per two-bushel sack; Red Rivers, $2.40 a 120-lb. sack; fancy western, 3c a lb.; new stock, $17.00 per bbl.; Garnets, $2.45 a hamper. Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, $1.15@1.20 per hamper.

Chicago—Butter higher; creamery extras, 29c; firsts, 34@38c; seconds, 31@33c; standards, 38½c. Eggs, higher; receipts, 14,160 cases; firsts, 23c; ordinary firsts, 21@21½c; miscellaneous, 22@22½c. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 25c; springs, 26c; roosters, 18c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 52 cars; total U. S. shipments, 690 cars; Wisconsin round whites, sacked, $1.60@1.70; poorly graded, $1.50@1.55; bulk, $1.70@1.80; Minnesota round whites, sacked, $1.50@1.65; Idaho rurals, sacked, $1.75@1.85.

New York—Butter easier; receipts, 9,663; creamery extras (92 score), 39½@40c; creamery firsts (88 to 91 score), 37@39⅜c. Eggs, easy; receipts, 27,778. Cheese, firm; receipts, 2,152.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs, steady; receipts, 5,500; heavies, $10.50; yorkers, $10.85; pigs, $10.75. Cattle, $8.50; calves, $10.00@10.50. Lambs, $15.00@15.50.

Pittsburgh—Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; lower; heavies, $10.60@10.75; heavy yorkers, $10.80@10.90; light yorkers, $10.50@10.75; pigs, $10.25@10.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 200; steady; top sheep, $10.00; top lambs, $16.00. Calves—Receipts, 250; steady; top, $12.50.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 75; slow; easy. Calves—Receipts, 400; slow, $1.00 lower. $8.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; active, steady to 10c lower; heavy, $10.25@10.75; mixed, $10.90@11.00; yorkers and light yorkers, $11.00@11.10; pigs, $10.75@11.00; roughs, $8.50@8.75; stags, $4.00@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 800; lambs and yearlings, 25@50c lower; lambs, $8.00@16.00; yearlings, $10.00@14.50.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 150; compared with week ago, beef steers, beef cows and yearlings 50c lower; canners and cutters steady to 25c lower; bulls 50c lower; veal calves 50c to 75c lower; stockers and feeders 25c to 40c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; active, 10c higher; top, $10.50; bulk 180 to 200-lb. averages, $10.35@10.50; one load strong weights, $10.10; pigs about steady; packer sows, 15c to 25c lower; bulk, $8.50@8.65. Sheep—Receipts, 200; receipts, mostly direct to packers, compared to week ago; fat lambs steady; sheep steady to 25c higher.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 500; compared with week ago, beef steers largely 35@50c lower; good to choice kinds showing the least decline; fat she-stock, 25@50c lower; canners and cutters weak to 25c lower; bulls, 15@25c off; veal calves generally $1.00 lower; stockers and feeders, 25@40c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; active, lighter weights steady to 10c lower; shippers bought about 1,000; good clearance; top, $10.35 for light and light butchers; bulk, $9.90@10.25; pigs nominally steady. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; compared with week ago, fat lambs mostly steady; spots, 25c higher; fat sheep, 50@75c higher; shearing lambs about steady.

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblical interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Theodore Roosevelt

Can you publish a biography of Theodore Roosevelt in this department?—H. W., Galax, Va.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York, Oct. 3, 1858. After his graduation from Harvard in 1880, he traveled in Europe for a year. He was a member of the state assembly of New York from 1881 to 1884. In 1888 he was a candidate for mayor of New York, but was defeated. In 1889 he was appointed to the United States civil service commission by President Harrison.

During his six years' incumbency he strictly endeavored to apply the test of merit to all executive positions with the result that the commission assumed a position of importance it has never since lost, and the civil service commission law gained a new vitality. He resigned from the civil service commission to accept a position as president of the board of New York police commissioners. He entirely reorganized it. The members of the police force were appointed and promoted impartially. By his rigorous enforcement of the laws and ordinances he gave unwonted effectiveness to the office.

In 1897 he resigned to become assistant secretary of the navy. Again he accomplished his work well. By his efforts, appropriations of money were made for target practice. The marksmanship of the gunners was thus improved. In 1898 he resigned his office to enter the army. He assisted Gen. Wood in recruiting a regiment of cowboys. Roosevelt was second in command, but the regiment was known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders."

After leaving the army with the rank of colonel, he was elected governor of New York. In 1900 he was elected vice president. When McKinley was shot, and when he died later, Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency. He continued the policy of President McKinley, and in 1904 he was elected President by a larger plurality than was ever received by any other high candidate for office.

After his presidential term had ended, Roosevelt went to Africa on a hunting trip. He then returned to this country, where he was royally received by the people and the rulers.

He ran for president in 1912, but was defeated by Woodrow Wilson. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church. Roosevelt died January 6, 1919, at his home on Sagamore Hill at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y. A blood clot on the brain was fatal while he slept.

Dad Has Dilemma

Eleanor Fox of England, refused to undergo medical examination in school and was sent home. Her father was fined for keeping her away from school. He appealed to the courts and lost. Now he's paying a weekly fine.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

NEWS FOR VETERANS

Employment of 700,000 veterans of the World war who are now idle and in need will be undertaken in a great joint national effort already initiated by the American Legion in co-operation with an impressive list of national business, civic, fraternal and welfare organizations. Preliminary preparations for the campaign have been started under the direction of local Legion posts and co-operating bodies. This includes a survey of conditions and suggestions for remedy in every locality.

President Harding has asked Congress, on request of Secretary Weeks, for legislation for the creation of a Battle Monuments commission to have full charge of general questions concerning war memorials to be erected in commemoration of the services rendered by the American forces in France, Belgium and Italy. It is the intention so to mark the fields that it will be as easy for the American tourist to study the battlefronts in Europe in which American troops were engaged as it is at Gettysburg and Antietam.

President Harding recommends a commission, including Secretary Weeks, one senator, one representative, Gen. Preshing, the commander of the American Legion, and an army officer to be designated by Secretary Weeks to act as secretary.

A judgment of one cent has been awarded the American Legion of Nebraska by the district court against Francis H. Shoemaker, said to have worked as an organizer out of Wisconsin for the Non-Partisan League and whom the Legion sued following an address before a labor meeting here several months ago in which Shoemaker was quoted as having said the Legion was "subsidized by big interests" and was opposed to organized labor.

Judgment was by default, Shoemaker having failed to appear in court.

"We will not try to collect the cent," said William Ritchie, Jr., State Legion commander, who filed the suit, which was for $100,000. "The only thing we were interested in was to clear the Legion of the charges."

The $15,000,000 of State bonds to pay Missouri soldiers, sailors, and marines a bonus have been sold by the State Board of Fund commissioners at a premium equal to $565,500. The bid accepted was 103.77. Kansas City and St. Louis financiers have an interest in the winning bid. The successful bidders constitute a joint syndicate composed of Estabrook & Co., of New York; Prescott & Snider, of Kansas City; Kaufman, Smith, Emert & Co., Inc., of St. Louis; and the National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis.

Some 20 years after his service in the Black Hawk war, an Indian war for which he enlisted as a young man, Abraham Lincoln applied for his bonus, which was in the form of a special land grant made to soldiers of that fight, says an editorial in The Stars and Stripes. The recorded application, dated Aug. 21, 1855, is in the General Land office at Washington. In it Lincoln described his service as "Captain, Illinois Mounted Volunteers." He gave as his enlistment date April 21, 1832.

Of course, he did not hesitate to ask for his land rights when he wanted to exercise them. Nobody called accepting a land grant for military service "putting a price on patriotism." On the other hand, it was regarded as the proper reward for military service, over and above the usual service pay and any cash bonuses, bounties, state payments, or other sums allowed to the Nation's defenders.

It is interesting also to recall that in a speech in congress, before the time he filed his land claim, Lincoln ridiculed his own "military services," along with those of certain officers of the Black Hawk trouble who had been bragging a good deal about their war records. Lincoln declared that, for himself, he had never seen a hostile Indian during his period of service, and he doubted if some of the more noisy heroes had experienced any more active engagements than himself.

So Lincoln as a warrior was in somewhat the position, for instance, of the World War veteran who was not overseas or, being overseas, was not in battle. He was willing to fight, but never got a look at the enemy. But that did not give rise to any question about his right to the land bonus. The land bonus was part of his proper compensation for his few months in uniform at meager pay.

Some of the orators who insist that Lincoln would disapprove the soldiers' bonus bill should study the facts.

The second annual encampment of the Department of Ohio, Veterans of Foreign wars, will be held in Akron on June 22, 23, 24. The Joseph E. Wein Post will be hosts to the visiting delegates.

Elaborate arrangements are being made and according to the tentative program there will be five business sessions, a sight-seeing trip through the city and another through one of the big rubber factories, a dance and a banquet. It is hoped to have several pup tents of cooties organized and in good working order by the time the gathering takes place, so that the fun-making order can make merry.

Pimples Keep Young Men Down!

They Make Women, Too, a Puzzle! How S. S. S. Stops Skin Eruptions Positively.

Pimples and skin eruptions have a price,—you pay for every pustule, black-head and pimple on your face. Pimples produce prejudice and prevent prosperity. Your heart may be gold,

S. S. S. Will Rid You of the Crushing Pimple-Calamity.

but who wants to kiss eruptions? Pimply men don't look like the owners of anything. Pimply women, too, are puzzles, with no prospects and no power. Young men and women, here's the positive way out. Physics and purgatives will fail. What you need is a scientific blood-cleanser. S. S. S. is one of the most powerful destroyers of blood impurities. You can prove this in a short time. S. S. S. has been passed on by a jury of millions of people just like yourself. It is considered one of the most powerful vegetable blood-purifiers and flesh-builders in existence. That's why you hear of so many underweight people putting on lost flesh in a hurry, why you hear of so many rheumatics being freed from this scourge, with S. S. S. Start today with S. S. S. and see your face clear and your skin get ruddier, your flesh firmer. It will give you a boost in your career. S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores, in two sizes. The larger size is the more economical.

RASH DISFIGURED CHILD'S FACE

Also On Back and Chest, Lost Rest. Cuticura Heals.

"My baby broke out with a rash on his face, back and chest. At first they were tiny pimples, and after a few days became dry and hard. His skin was red and sore, and the eruptions itched so that he scratched, and his face was disfigured. His clothing aggravated the breaking out, and at night he was cross and lost his rest.

"I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I could see an improvement, and after using two cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Jessie McCollum, 332 So. 8th St., Kansas City, Kansas.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for all toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS

For Three Generations Have Made Child-Birth Easier By Using —

MOTHER'S FRIEND

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES

Write for Booklet on Motherhood and the Baby. Bradfield Regulator Co., Dept. 9-D, Atlanta, Ga.

Free For Rheumatism

Here Is a Treatment That Has Been the Means of Turning Many Suffering Lives Into Sunshine and Gladness.

Send me your name and address. I will mail you a generous free trial of Rheum-Alterative and a free pair of Dyer Counter Irritant $1.00 Foot Draft Pads.

You will owe nothing. Here's why: Thousands have already tested this wonderful combination and have told me the most remarkable testimonials you ever read. One tells of suffering years, another of feeling 10 or 15 years younger after using the remedy for a few days, while others report relief from pain, after suffering many years and pain now all gone. One minister writes that his wife is entirely relieved and has perfect faith in the treatment. Thousands of this.

Now, remember, I send you absolutely free, a trial of Rheum-Alterative and a pair of Dyer Counter Irritant $1.00 Foot Draft Pads, no money for them now or at any other time, and all you need do is send your name and address to Frederick Dyer, 25 Dyer Bldg., Jackson, Mich. This valuable free treatment may be the very thing you have been searching for to turn your life into sunshine and gladness. I believe it will.

DROPSY Treated One Week FREE. Short breathing relieved in few hours, swelling reduced in a few days, regulates liver, kidneys, stomach and heart, purifies blood, strengthens the entire system. Send for Free Trial Treatment. Collin Dropsy Remedy Co., Dept. F-D, Atlanta, Ga.

Bumstead's Worm Syrup

The safe and sure remedy. Stood the test for 60 years. To children an angel of mercy. It never fails. All druggists, 50c. Est. C. A. Voorhees, M. D., Phila. Pa.

Ends Stomach Trouble Banishes Tape-Worm

No matter how long you have suffered, how much you have doctored, how many times you have been told your case is incurable I positively guarantee that my special Remedy will end the worst case of stomach trouble (except cancer) and expel any tapeworm. I make no charge for the treatment. I take the risk, you pay me. You must get satisfactory results or you are out nothing. Don't wait another minute—send me your name and address today and get FREE PROOF by return mail. Be sure to give age. Walter A. Rose, Box JP-61, Milwaukee, Wis.

Women Made Young

Bright eyes, a clear skin and a body full of youth and health may be yours if you will keep your system in order by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Enemies of life and looks. In use since 1696. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.—Advertisement.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year 1895 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism, suffered as only those who are there can suffer for over three years. I tried many after remedy, but such relief as I got was only temporary. Finally a treatment that cured me completely of such a pitiful condition has never since left me. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling of the joints) rheumatism, to try the great merit of my improved "Home Treatment" and its remarkable healing power. Don't spend a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be all I claim for it in the relief of such forms of rheumatism, then you can send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Is that fair? Why suffer any longer when relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write

TRADE EXPERTS TO HOLD MEET

Pan-Pacific Commerce Parley Gathers Next Fall in Honolulu.

...Pacific commercial ...called to meet in ...by Secretary of ...request of Sec... Hoover, it is ...Alexander Hume ...the Pan-Pacific ...composed of the ...nents in the United ...Commerce, the ...experts of the de... commerce, treas... ...it was an... ...at work prepar... the conference. ...dominions which ...send delegates to ...be the United ...Australia, New ...the Netherlands, ...the territories of ...the Philippines ...represented and ...Straits, commercial ...represented also.

...da was made pub... ...lume Ford. It ...ry conference to ...ber in Honolulu ...of the American ...of state and commerce ...to be presided over by Wallace ...Farrington, governor of Hawaii. ...The tentative agenda provides for ...discussions on:

...Communications and transpor...

...Survey of existing cable and ...wireless facilities with suggestions ...regarding present deficiencies.

...Establishment of lower special ...rates, ...responsibilities and ...securing general improved facilities ...at the lower ...

...An analysis of present trade ...and the development of pos... ...new routes.

...The desirability of free zones ...or ports in Pan-Pacific coun...

...Development and conservation ...of natural resources.

(a) The methods to be employed in saving the Pan-Pacific fisheries.

(b) The development of Pan-Pacific fuel resources in order to provide for future expansion of Pacific industry and transportation.

(c) Steps to be taken toward preventing of crises in the world rice situation.

(d) The desirability of creating a foreign demand for native foodstuffs.

3—Finance and investments.

(a) Measures to be followed for relieving exchange difficulties.

(b) The need for greater uniformity in bills of exchange and other commercial documents.

(c) Terms of credit in the Pan-Pacific area as an aid to foreign trade.

(d) Promising investment opportunities in the Pan-Pacific area.

4—Inter-nation relations in the Pan-Pacific area.

(a) Arbitration of commercial misunderstandings.

(b) The need for co-operation among the various agencies interested in Pan-Pacific problems.

(c) Reports of special committees.

(d) Resolutions including recommendations for legislation.

Measures adopted by the conference will be presented to the legislative bodies of each nation for enactment into law, it is planned for the conference. It is not thought that the immigration and racial discrimination questions will crop up in the Pan-Pacific conference, though it was freely stated that the conference will pave the way for another conference on those issues.

Drowns in Tank

Mrs. William Batten of England slipped in a rain-water tank she was cleaning and drowned in 10 inches of water.

Animal Memorial Barred

Westminster city council has refused an application for permission to erect a memorial to the animals killed in the war.

Mathilde's Fiance

Max Oser, jr.

Here is the first picture received in this country of Max Oser, Swiss riding master, who will wed Miss Mathilde McCormick, 16-year-old daughter of Harold F. McCormick, Chicago "harvester king."

Fagged Out Co-Eds Want Fag Room to Puff Nerves Away

Fragile feminine nerves, frayed by arduous study and the idiosyncrasies of instructors, should be soothed and calmed by the use of cigarets, in the opinon of New York university co-eds, who have started a movement for the establishment of a "ladies' smoking room" in the school.

As reported by the college paper, the New York University News, the opposition, so far, is but slight. Views of various faculty members were printed, among them Assistant Dean John T. Madden's, who said in opposition: "I think if girls would give up smoking and return to 'normalcy' they would be better off. Smoking does nobody any good. The fact is, in time it will harm the health."

But Miss Barra, secretary to the registrar, was sympathetic. She said that, with increased space next year, the room might be provided.

Miss Nina Falk, a leader among the co-eds, declared it was generally agreed among the girls that a smoking room would be a boon to feminine higher education.

HARDING TO PAY GRANT HOMAGE

President Will Lead Body of Notables to Hero's First Home.

Ohio will celebrate the centenary of the birth of General U. S. Grant, in the counties of his birth and youth, April 27, 28 and 29.

Grant was born in Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O., a huddle of houses, 25 miles east of Cincinnati on the Ohio river.

If plans are carried out, a distinguished body of men will travel up the Ohio river from Cincinnati April 27 in the steamers Island Queen and Morning Star, to do homage to the memory of one of the most illustrious men born on Ohio soil.

President Harding, who is to deliver the commemorative address, will be on the Island Queen, as will General Pershing and most of the descendants of General Grant.

Exercises that day will be held on the plot of ground on which formerly stood the little cabin in which Grant was born; the cabin is on the state fair grounds at Columbus now, enclosed in a glass house covering. A detachment of soldiers from Fort Thomas, Ky., are to accompany the President, as will a military band. Four hundred survivors of the Civil war also will go on the boats as guests.

The following day there will be a celebration at Bethel, Clermont county, a village of about 1,500 persons, where was born the mother of General Grant, Hannah Simpson, and where the general lived from 1841 to 1848. His two oldest children, Frederick D. and Nellie Grant were born there. The chief orator that day is to be Senator Frank B. Willis of Ohio.

On the day following, the final event will take place at Georgetown, Brown county, where the boy Grant was taken at the age of one and a half years, and where his entire youth was spent. He went to West Point from there. United States Senator Atlee Pomerene is to be the chief speaker.

The counties of Clermont and Brown now are constructing with state aid, a highway from Cincinnati to Georgetown, about 28 miles in length, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000. This road has been officially designated as the Grant highway, and is along the route traversed by him on horseback in going from Georgetown to Cincinnati when a boy.

The two souvenir coins, issue of which has been authorized by congress, a silver half dollar and a gold dollar, will be sold at a premium, and the funds used to build memorial community houses in Bethel and Georgetown, and the construction of a road from New Richmond to Pt. Pleasant, a distance of five miles, to be known as the Grant Memorial road.

Circus animals are quick to detect lost nerve on the part of their trainer.

MINORITY OPENS ARMS FOR REED

Democrats Forgive Fiery Missourian Who Seeks Re-election.

Washington is intensely interested in the campaign for re-election now being waged by Senator James A. Reed of Missouri.

The senate has no more interesting member than the fiery, vehement Missourian. Many persons rank him among the half dozen most able men in that body. Even those who are unwilling to concede Reed any more than ordinary ability as a statesman, admit that he is without equal as a rough and tumble debater.

Interest in Reed's chances of re-election largely centers in the fact that only a year and a half ago he was practically a party outcast because of his bitter opposition to Woodrow Wilson's scheme for a league of nations. Reed went to the San Francisco Democratic convention in 1920 but was refused a seat on the ground that his election as a delegate by the voters of his district in Missouri had not been ratified by the Missouri Democratic state convention.

Led Wilson's Foes.

He was one of the more irreconcilable of all the senate irreconcilables on the Versailles treaty question and President Wilson had no critic on the Republican side of the chamber who was as bitter and sarcastic as Reed. Democratic party leaders and rank and file members of the party everywhere, regarded Reed as a traitor to Wilson and the Democratic cause and his unpopularity reached its height when he was showered with stale eggs at a political gathering in Oklahoma in 1919 when he attempted to explain the iniquities of the league of nations.

During the last three years of Wilson's administration Reed was ostracized by the Democrats. Unable to agree with his party on the league of nations issue, Reed seemed equally unable to agree on anything else. No one else was so tireless or so ruthless in exposing the shortcomings of the Wilson regime.

Restored To Grace.

When the Harding administration came in Reed slowly but surely began slipping back into the good graces of the Democrats. There was no truckling on his part—Reed is too proud and too fearless for that. His "come back" was due entirely to the fact that the party in power happened to be of Republican complexion. Had the Democrats won the 1920 election Reed probably would have continued at outs with his party, but with the Republicans in power the slashing, smashing warfare in which his nature finds so much delight was directed against the Harding administration.

Reed is essentially an offensive fighter. He is curiously weak in the defense either of individuals or principles. To be at his best, he must be on the attack. As prosecutor in Kansas City, where he first attracted public attention, he was a terror at cross-examination. In the senate he seldom speaks except to utter vehement protest at some proposed action or to castigate unmercifully some measure or individual.

Democrats Relieved.

When Reed began turning his heavy guns of irony and biting sarcasm on the Harding administration, his Democratic associates in the senate and leaders of his party generally listened, first with relief and then with increasing delight. It was a delicious feeling to realize that the peppery Missourian was gunning for Republicans and that it was once more safe for a Democrat to walk abroad without attracting the Reed lightning. For more than a year the Missouri senator has ridiculed, flayed, bully-ragged, castigated, drawn and quartered and otherwise mistreated the Republican administration. Democratic senators now follow where he leads. They apparently have forgotten and forgiven.

Senator Reed will have opposition for the Democratic nomination for senator, Breckenridge Long, who was an important cog in the Wilson administration, having announced that he will oppose him for the nomination. Reed's friends say he will defeat Long with ease and with equal facility beat any candidate the Republicans run against him in the election. Reed is saying nothing at all, but it has been noticed that recently he has grown ever more bitter—if such a thing is possible—in his speeches on the senate floor, and that all of his utterances are of a nature that constitute good campaign material.

When Reed is in good form and has a subject to his liking there is no member of the senate who can better entertain the galleries. He possesses a keen sense of humor, is a rapid thinker, and sarcastic in the extreme. Any opponent who tackles him in debate must be prepared to withstand a withering fire of irony, sarcasm, and thinly veiled aspersions.

MARINES GUARDED MAIL FOR FIRST TIME IN 1775

The use of American marines as mail guards was not entirely original with former Postmaster General Will Hays, says Major-General Wendell C. Neville, marine corps, who says that the marines were first used for this duty in the Revolution.

The first authentic record of marine mail guards, General Neville says, deals with marines from Hartford, Conn., in May, 1775. At this time reinforcements, mail dispatches and a chest of 500 pounds specie were sent to Fort Ticonderoga, captured from the British shortly before. As reliable guards were scarce, eight marines, "well equipped and well spirited," were sent to escort the treasure. There are other instances recorded where the Continental governors and congress relied on marines for such duties.

U. S. to Prosecute Dry Cases

Department of justice officials said the announcement made in Chicago that prosecution of violators of the federal prohibition act would be turned over to state officials, applied to only one particular case and not to prosecutions generally. The Chicago announcement was made after a conference between Robert E. Crowe, state attorney, and Charles M. Middlekauff, assistant district attorney.

GOD'S WAY WITH A NATION

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 26 Is a Quarterly Review—Psalm 130.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

ALL HISTORY, it has been said, is but the prolonged shadow of a man. For three months the Sunday school millions have been studying the rise and fall of the Northern kingdom of Israel, and mostly in terms of individual men and women. What a vivid portrait gallery they make—Jeroboam, the reformer who was not great enough to wear a crown royally; Ahab, the strong man who was ruled by his wife; the wicked Jezebel; Elijah, the hairy prophet of the wilderness, who defied the king and queen and vanquished the priests of Baal; his successor, Elisha, the townsman who was ever a helper of people and a worker of miracles; General Naaman, the Syrian, and his slave girl; and Gehazi, the grafter, servant of Elisha; and Jonah, the narrow-minded prophet; and Amos, the working man who held up the loftiest conception of Jehovah to his nation; and a miscellaneous assortment of kings and other human background.

At the end, as at the beginning of the entire life of this nation, which existed for more than 200 years, we find the personality of the man who was able to lead the oppressed workingmen in revolt, but not adequate to the greater task of being the sort of king the hour needed. If Jeroboam made Israel a nation, he also unmade it.

When the Leader Fails.

A deal of ancient history is wrapped up in this lesson; and some of it is to be found in the translations from the cuneiform records of Assyria. Our first interest, though, is in the one man, Jeroboam, who, 200 years before the overthrow of Israel by Assyria, had succumbed to ambition, and to the desire for popularity and power, and so had led his countrymen to follow the fashions of the heathen. All through the ages since, on the pages of history, Jeroboam has worn the brand "who made Israel to sin?" What a fate and what a failure!

Horrible indeed is the offense of the man or the woman who is a corruptor of the public. In the Jeroboam class we must put the present-day purveyors of demoralizing motion pictures, dances, music, literature and other amusements.

Dead in the flesh, deathless in infamy, King Jeroboam still cries aloud the warning that every person must be a helper or a hinderer of his fellow men.

"There are but two kinds of persons
in the world, I ween,
The persons who lift, and the persons who lean."

No nation can survive too heavy a percentage of Jeroboams—and in modern politics their name is legion. It takes many prophets and true and uncounted loyal and godly citizens to overbalance the evil effect of the Jeroboams who mislead the public. By the character of its officials, and the trend of its life, the fate of a nation may be surely determined. Do you remember the prophecy of the ancient British Queen Boadicia:

"Rome shall perish! Write that word
In the blood that she hath spilt!
Perish; hopeless and abhorred!
Deep in ruin as in guilt."

Perhaps I am obsessed with this major theme on the rise and fall of nations; the lesson is one learned by personal travel over the ruins of all the great empires of antiquity. Nothing is clearer to even the most superficial observer of history than that no nation can permanently survive the deterioration of the morals of its rulers and its people. The Sunday school lessons of the past quarter have the clear support of the experience of the ages in declaring that Israel could not continue to live if she repudiated the righteousness which is a consequence of loyalty to Jehovah.

Russia collapsed because the autocracy was deaf to all the prophet warnings of the nation. The privileged classes had their ears filled with the varied music of pleasure. They thought that what had been would continue to be. Germany had clear warnings from within and without before she embarked upon her imperial adventure of aggrandizement. Austria also heard, but heeded not, a continuous cry from oppressed people. If I press the analogy further, I shall be accused of writing politics.

The point is clear: and it is the message of this lesson—"Listen to the best voices of the time. Had Israel heeded her prophets she would not have been crushed into oblivion. Individually, we may ask ourselves whether we are open-eared to the jazzed clamor of a pleasure-pursuing people; or whether our hearing is sensitive to the still small voice of eternal spiritual verities. Nowadays everybody knows that the upper air is filled with voices that bear great messages and great music; only most of us are not allowed to hear it.

Perhaps the prophets for whom we long are already in our midst, speaking from pulpit and platform and press; but we, like Israel of old, are deaf to their message. Hearing ears are as necessary to a prophet's work as speaking lips.

The Mongrel Samaritans.

Punishment in kind was visited upon Israel, after the nation had repeatedly spurned the wooing voice of God. The people chose to follow the fashions of their neighbors in the worship of false Gods; and no prophet word or deed could woo them from it. So their fate was to become amalgamated with the heathen. Some of them were carried off to Assyria; others who remained had colonies of idolaters planted in their midst, so that the Israelites mingled with them, and the mongrel Samaritan population resulted.

Anybody who has visited the Samaritan community, at Nablus, and has made some investigation of their character, can understand how the results of such commingling with and compliance to the heathen are deplorable. The surviving Samaritans are an ignoble lot, respected by nobody. They are a warning to our own nation against an infusion of alien blood and ideals and religion that will destroy our distinctive character. The queer sentimentality which would turn the new nations of North America into the world's almshouse has never read the history of Israel. We are to serve mankind, not by losing our own identity and becoming mongrels, but by preserving our character as a "peculiar people," God's missionary among the nations.

So our need, like ancient Israel's, is not for the ways and worship of the neighboring nations who despise simplicity and sincerity; but our present desperate need, in public office and in private life, is for moral courage, religious fidelity, and true loyalty to the great integrities of faith in a living God.

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Clerks. Young men, over 17, desiring government positions, $125 monthly. Write for free list of positions now open. J. Leonard (former civil service examiner), 4 Equitable Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Government needs Railway Mail Clerks, $133 to $192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute, C-3, Columbus, Ohio.

Those out of employment or wishing to increase present income, communicate with Chautauqua Commercial Agency, Jamestown, N. Y.

Government needs Railway Mail Clerks, $133 to $192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute, C-3, Columbus, Ohio.

Be a detective. Excellent opportunity; good pay; travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

Men, over 17, Become Railway Mail Clerks, $133-$192 mo. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. O-47, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

We pay $36 a week and expenses and give a Ford auto to men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-46, Parsons, Kan.

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Agents—Wonderful new aluminum roaster and combination cooker; remarkably fast sales; big profits, new credit plan. Unlimited business with no capital required. Wilson Utensil Co., 590 East Third, Dayton, O.

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Salesmen or women, $25 week and expenses. S. F. Distributor, 1623 Warren, Chicago, Ill.

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Sell Holmes Tires and Tubes. No capital required. $100 weekly income. Price sells them, quality gets re-orders. Holmes Rubber Co., 1500 W. 15th, Dept. B, Chicago.

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Active ambitious man in this territory to acts as our distributor for Ford and other specialties; complete co-operation and instructions, which assures right party permanent business and splendid income; an outlay of about $500 required, which is fully secured. Address Artels Specialty Co., Marion Bldg., Cleveland.

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Hemstitching and picoting attachments; fits any sewing machine; easily adjusted; price $2. Personal checks 10c extra. Marsh Bros. Co., Wilmington, O.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay. $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., 7H, Baltimore, Md.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. 1, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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$300 Secures 60-Acre Farm
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Feed, etc., included; on good road in prosperous farming district, convenient R.R. and other advantages; 35 acres dark loam fields, brook-watered pasture, wood, timber, 25 apple trees; comfortable 7-room house, 40-ft. barn. Owner called away, all $950; only $300 cash, easy terms. Details page 11 new illus. Catalog 1200 Bargains. Just out. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Inc., 1508 Nassau St., New York City.

HIS DEVICE MEASURES THE "KICK" IN A KISS

Kisses, some of them "kick up your blood pressure."

So says J. V. Breitweiser of the University of California department of education. He has measured the "kick."

Given one man and one woman who will kiss, Brietweiser told the San Francisco Advertising club he would measure the linear extent and millimeter of blood pressure resulting from: The mistletoe kiss, the stolen kiss, the expert kiss of the finished flirt, the soul kiss.

Breitweiser said the instrument he uses is so sensitive it will register the domestic kiss, the degree of frigidity in kisses one woman gives another she does not like, and so fourth throughout all grades of osculation.

Breitweiser calls his instrument the kissograph. He gets a man and woman who will kiss; he attaches wires to them; then they kiss. The machine acts automatically. He also said there is no difficulty in obtaining couples to carry on the experiments.

The instrument is an adaption of the sphygmanomometer, which is a machine psychologists in criminology use to detect lies.

Bullet-Proof Vest Fails Human Target

Pierpont Potter, 36, of New York, donned a bullet-proof vest and took his place against a wall in the basement fo a building occupied by the United States Armoror corporation to demonstrate the device to prospective customers. Edmond C. McGrath, another employe, leveled a pistol and fired. Potter fell with a dangerous wound near the heart, and the customers went away without placing an order.

Taken to a hospital by police, McGrath approached the bed of the wounded man with tears streaming down his cheeks.

"It's all right, Mac," Potter whispered, grasping his hand. "It was an accident. You couldn't help it."

SEX PROBLEMS

Every married couple and all who contemplate marriage should own a complete Book of Life, of 1,000 pages, handsomely bound, such as the "Medical Adviser." It unfolds the secrets of married happiness often revealed too late. Sold formerly for $1.50. We can mention only a few of the chapters here: Mechanism of Life, History of Marriage, Sex Problems Advice for Mother and Babe, Nervous Troubles, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, First Aid to the Injured.

Special Offer: For a limited time we will send one copy for $1.00 (or stamps), to readers of this paper. Guaranteed, money back if not satisfied. Address Medical Press, 645½ Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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...Simple Rat Virus is easy ...Simple directions show how. ...Mice rat, eating the virus gets ...with a contagious plague dis... ...that effects and kills all rats ...in the immediate vicinity ...because they become in... ...with a plague that affects the ...blood vessels, and lungs, de... ...ing corpuscles and ...suffocation. The rats rush ...side where they get fresh air and ...drink. When the diseased rats get ...out where they can get back for the ...water is then so far gone it kills ...in a few hours. No odor ...no dead rats to ...no live rats to kill.

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...want to prove to you our claim ...Triple Strength Rat Virus is the ...most powerful—yet non... ...and absolutely safe—rat ...on the market. It is TRIPLE ...STRENGTH Virus. Contains more liv... ...rat virus germs than any other rat ...made and will go one-third to ...half farther. To introduce this ...full Triple Strength Rat Virus, ...will make every reader of this ...paper—for short time only—a special ...offer of a regular $2.50 bottle for ...$1.00 postpaid. This $2.50 bot... ...Triple Strength Rat Virus is ...enough to clear a big poultry house, ...or yard of rats and mice.

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...nts Wanted in every community. ...GOLD SEAL LABORATORIES ...W. Lake, Dept. 115, Chicago, Ill.

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If you are thin and emaciated and wish something to help you put on flesh and increase your weight,

Yeast Vitamine Tablets should be used in connection with organic Nuxated Iron. Without organic iron, both food and Vitamines are absolutely useless, as your body cannot change inert, lifeless food into living cells and tissue unless you have plenty of organic iron in your blood. Organic iron takes up oxygen from your lungs. This oxygenated organic iron unites with your digested food as it is absorbed into your blood just as fire unites with coal or wood, and by so doing it creates tremendous power and energy. With organic iron in your blood your food merely passes through your body without doing you any good.

Arrangements have been made with the druggists of this city to give every reader of this paper a large $1.00 package of Genuine Yeast Vitamine Tablets absolutely free with every purchase of bottle of Nuxated Iron.

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A Ford Sedan—and
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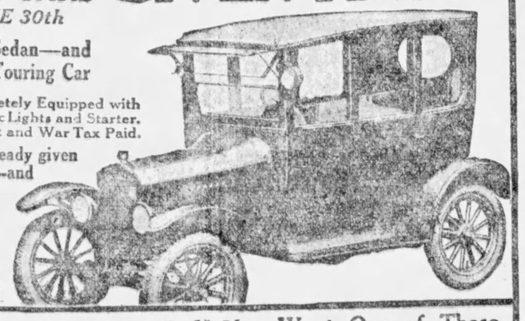
Completely Equipped with Electric Lights and Starter. Freight and War Tax Paid.

I have already given 35 Autos—and Now Here are Two More! Why Not Get One?



Write Me Quick If You Want One of These Cars—Every Minute Counts

June 30th, I am going to give a new Ford Sedan and a Ford Touring Car to two people who are prompt and energetic in following my instructions. If you live in the country or in a small town you will have an opportunity of owning one of these splendid cars by answering this ad today. I will send you full instructions telling all about it. Send no money.

Over 2,000 Dollars Will Be Given
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Ford Sedan—1st Grand Prize.
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and 22 other grand prizes, such as Gold Watches, Diamond Rings, Silverware, Bicycles, etc., besides many special prizes and liberal cash rewards. Prizes duplicated in case of tie.

Every one taking an active part in this contest will be well paid in cash, whether or not he wins one of the Fords or one of the other Grand Prizes. Just your name and address with five or more faces correctly marked in the picture below, starts everything. Act quick. Mail me the coupon today sure.

Cut Out and Mail Coupon Today

FIND FIVE FACES—GET 1,000 VOTES

In the picture are a number of hidden faces. See how many you can find. Some are looking right at you, some turned sidewise. You will find them upside down and every way. Mark each face you find with a pencil, write your name and address plainly on the lines below, clip out this coupon and mail to me now. If you find as many as five of the hidden faces I will enter you in this contest and credit you with 1,000 votes. Send me this coupon today SURE.

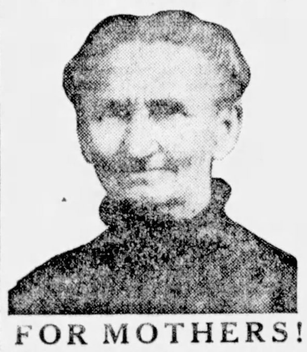
D. W. BEACH, Contest Manager.
FARM LIFE, Dept. 243 Spencer, Indiana.

Dear Sir:—Here is my solution of the picture. If correct, enter me in your Grand Prize subscription contest with a credit of 1,000 votes. I want one of these cars—send me full particulars.

Name .....

Address .....

Mrs. Lucinda Ryan



FOR MOTHERS!

This Advice Is Vital to You as Given by Mrs. Ryan

Curtice, Ohio—"I always took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during expectancy to keep me in a strong, healthy condition, which it did, and it helped me in every way.

"When my daughters began growing into womanhood I gave it to them and it proved most beneficial. I can highly recommend 'Favorite Prescription' to the expectant mother and to young girls. I have always been very well satisfied with the results obtained by its use."—Mrs. Lucina Ryan, R. R. No. 2.

You can always find this Prescription of Dr. Pierce's in your neighborhood drug store in tablets or liquid; or send 10c for the trial package and write for free medical advice to Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y.

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Cut out this ad and mail it to us, with your name and address (no money); and we will send you our FAMOUS ARNAK RAZOR by return mail, postpaid. You may use razor for 30 days FREE; then if you like it, pay $1.85. If you don't like it return it. SEND NO MONEY.

ARNAK COMPANY, Dept. 472 St. Louis, Mo.

HOW To Make Ends Meet—
—a lesson in practical THRIFT

SUPPOSE you're making $25 a week. You have been paying $7 a week or $28 a month rent; $12 for food and medical attention and other necessities.

AND you don't know what becomes of the other $6 because you spent it in nickels, and dimes of which you couldn't keep track.

ALL you know is that your money has gone *somewhere* and that while you have had a place to sleep and something to eat you have absolutely nothing to show for that $25 a week that you have earned by hard work.

NOW, by keeping track of the whole $25, by making up your mind that you will take at least $2 of it each week to deposit in a Savings Bank, you have left $23 for necessities.

WITH this $23 you set aside so much for rent, so much for necessities, and the balance every time you spend a nickel or a dime, or even a penny, keep accurate track of where it went. At the end of your first three weeks you will see where you have spent a nickel or a dime or a quarter somewhere else for something that was absolutely not necessary to health, living or entertainment.

THE minute you see where you're wasting money, you can instantly stop wasting it. That's the value of keeping track of what you spend. Now, see what happened! By budget-ing your income—setting aside specific amounts for certain purposes—you have accomplished:

FIRST—the opening of a bank account in which you have placed $2 a week. You have had the same rent and food cost to pay, and of your $6 balance that used to melt away goodness only knows where, you have a record of what became of it. You know that $2 of it went into the bank. You know that 65 cents of it went for car fare (if it did). You know that $1.75 went for something else, if it did, and so on.

NOW, by this very knowledge of what's happened to your money, you know how to stop spending for what was unnecessary. You also know that instead of your money getting away from you, you are managing it just as a business concern manages its money.

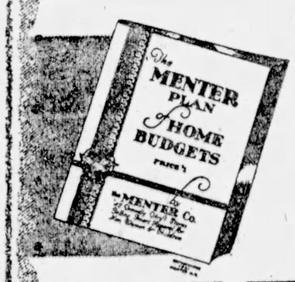
AND there you are! We are not trying to tell you to do this or that. We are merely trying to show you *how you can systematize* your spending and saving so as *to get more benefit out of what you make.*

THIS will enable you to keep within your income instead of spending more than you can afford.

WHY not try it? It costs you $1.00 and will earn a good deal for you.

SEE front page of the Home Budgets which tells you how you have a chance of winning $500 or a smaller amount, dependent upon the care with which you keep your Budget record in this book.

The USE of this book means that you can have a Bank Account and other little things you've always wanted. if you *Use it!*



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65,000 NAMES REMOVED FROM GOVT. PAYROLL

Big Reductions in Civil Government Workers Made Under Rule of Harding in Year.

More than 65,000 civilian employes of the United States government have been cut from the federal payroll during the first year of the Harding administration.

This is shown convincingly by the latest available official figures.

Between January 1, 1921, and January 1, 1922, the grand total of all government employes in the United States dropped from 643,833 to 588,018, a decrease of 55,815.

Since the Washington arms conference adjourned six weeks ago, a cut of approximately 10,000 has been made in the number of employes at the various United States navy yards, bringing the total of persons disconnected with the treasury under President Harding up to 65,815.

Before Harding's second year in the White House is over, the number of casualties due to his drastic economy and retrenchment policy will doubtless have been swelled to at least 85,000.

The official figures show that during the first year of Harding's regime the number of civil government employes in Washington has been cut from 75,785 to 63,822 a decrease of 11,964, not including 1,300 Washington navy yard workers dropped during February.

At the same time the number of employes outside Washington dropped from 568,047 to 524,196, a decrease of 43,851, not including navy yard workers dismissed at other yards.

The biggest single slash in personnel has been in the war department, the total number of civil employes having dropped from 102,000 to 61,242, a decrease of 40,758, of whom 34,727 were employed outside Washington.

A cut of 19,627 also has been made in the civil personnel of the navy department.

The number of treasury department employes at the same time has been cut 8,556, from 76,048 to 67,492, while the department of labor has been cut from 4,055 to 3,686; the department of justice from 5,800 to 5,559; the department of commerce from 12,761 to 11,488, and the interstate commerce commission from 2,192 to 1,680.

An increase has been made in the postoffice department as a result of improvements in the postal service, the total number of employes having risen from 298,834 to 301,779.

The City of Mexico bull ring seats 23,000, with accommodations for 5,000 more if they care to stand.

The Poor Little Rich Boy

—Ireland in Columbus Dispatch.

SAYS BABY VAMPIRES ARE HAVING WILDEST FLING U. S. HAS SEEN

Baby vampires are having the "wildest fling" in the country's history, Miss Jessie Binford, noted social worker, declared in an interview recently. She said parents are "powerless."

"The youth of the delinquents today is amazing," she asserted. "Most of the girls are under 20.

"Every community I visit is greatly disturbed over the problem of its young people. This seems to be the age of youth and parents are powerless.

"There is a freedom of relationship that is appalling."

Miss Binford, who is field representative of the United States Interdepartment Social Hygenic board, is one of the 1,000 sociologists, psychologists, statisticians, educators and social service workers who attended the Chicago health conference.

She said that the Interdepartmental Social Hygenic board has made a study of 15,010 cases of delinquent girls.

"Fifty-seven per cent of them had their first sex experience under 17 years of age. Thirty-six per cent did not reach the sixth grade. Eighty-three per cent did not go beyond the grammar school. Ninety-two per cent were at work before the age of 19."

"What is to be done?" Miss Binford was asked.

"The parents in this country," she replied, "must again gain control of their children. Freedom of relationships between boys and girls must be curtailed. Supervision and chaperonage must return.

"It is high time to put the baby vamp in her place."

LENINE SPIKES DEATH RUMORS

Dictator Scoffs at Report; Though Ill, He Works at Country Estate.

Nicolai Lenine, head of the soviet government of Russia, is still in his country retreat recuperating from illness. He is suffering from insomnia and a nervous complaint, but it does not deter him from working on his new book which explains the long cherished plan of the Third Internationale to unite all the workers into one big international group.

The soviet chief's country estate was formerly owned by a millionaire flax merchant. It is about 20 miles from Moscow. It had been reported that Lenine was about to die, but a trip over the week-end proved this rumor to be absolutely wrong.

Lenine's physicians have ordered him to remain in the country as long as possible and to remain away from politics. Despite these instructions the Bolshevist chief is receiving reports on preparations for the Genoa conference which are being carried out by the trade experts and by Georges Tchitcherin, commissar for foreign affairs. He spends many hours a day writing. The Bolshevist leader spends an hour or two every day shooting rabbits, a sport he is very fond of. His liking for this recreation dates back to the days of his Siberian exile, when he used to relieve the tedium of his life by hunting. Unlike most other political exiles, Lenine was not sentenced to labor in the Siberian mines.

Reports that Lenine was about to die and had gone insane were prevalent in Moscow as well as in the outside capitals. They had been current for months despite the appearance in the Bolshevist press of articles written by Lenine.

American correspondents in Moscow were reminded of the days in Washington when Woodrow Wilson was stricken with illness while campaigning for the Versailles treaty.

Lenine's friends refer to him affectionately as "The Old Man." He rather likes this nickname, and sometimes in speaking of himself, he calls himself "The Old Man." He takes sardonic pleasure in listening to the reports of his physical condition. When he hears he is dead or gone insane, he will smile grimly and remark, "well, the old man is still hearing the news about himself, anyway."

Lingo Fixes Speed Rate

If you speak Spanish you may drive your automobile 20 miles an hour in New Mexico, but if your tongue only manipulates the English language you must hold the bus down to 15 miles an hour. The 1921 enactments of the New Mexico legislature, it has been found, as printed in English, provide for a speed limit of 15 miles an hour. The Spanish version provides for a 20-mile limit.

PUBLIC OPINION TREND WATCHED

President and His Cabinet Keeping Tab Upon Reactions.

Public opinion, that potent force that determines the nation's policy, makes and unmakes men and issues, guides to dizzy success and with equal ease reduces national hopes and individual ambitions to shambles, registers with clock-like precision in Washington.

Ostensibly derated in value, it yet is recognized as the most important of government "departments" —for there is a systematic machine diurnally in operation in Washington which secures and marks and files away every item appearing in American newspapers concerning the government and government issues, be it only a squib from the bottom of the last page of a newspaper flourishing in the furthermost reaches of the country.

When the secretary of commerce intimates to the press men that he expects the nation to be gripped by a gigantic coal strike at a certain date in the future, he jots a note to his public opinion staff, and within a week the secretary has before him a select volume of clippings called from the editorial pages of journals in all sections of the land and clippings bearing upon the secretary's statement.

The secretary wanted to know, for instance, what the editorial effect would be upon his pronouncement. He wished to gauge the reaction of public opinion, and by the machine-like precision he learns and is guided thereby. He will know whether the people are behind him or against him and, if divided, in what sections the opposition thrives the greatest.

Calls in Newspapermen.

When President Harding is contemplating a move of great proportions and he is uncertain of the reception it might receive at the hands of the temperamental public the chief executive solves the problem by calling the newspapermen into conference at the White House and, safe in the knowledge that he will not be quoted directly, slips over his idea in indirect fashion, having first preluded his remarks with indifferent statement that he is about to give "you boys a slant on this thing —nothing definite, however."

The "slant" goes home with hammer-like effect; it is blazoned on the front pages of every afternoon paper in the country within an hour, and the morning papers pick it up. A week later the President calls for public opinion, and he stalks in, merciless he may be, or this time, perhaps, ecstatically enthusiastic. And accordingly the President gauges his move.

Every government department has its staff of newspaper clippers and staff of filers. Special quarters are set aside where all the printed matter appearing in all newspapers is piled for reference. Whole rooms are given over to it in some of the larger departments. Special file cases hold the editorials, others contain news reports, and still others hold feature stores, syndicated material and cartoons. When the head of such a "bureau" comes upon an article or news item that he knows will interest his chief he puts it in a special basket, and it is carted to the chief every morning for his mental delectation.

PEERESS BOOSTS WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Motherhood Ranks Party Duties, However, Lady Rhondda Says.

"The greatest profession for women will always be motherhood, but women must have equal rights with men in all professions, including statesmanship," Lady Rhondda declared in the first interview that she has granted since being recommended for a seat in the house of lords.

Lady Rhondda, who is acknowledged to be England's "biggest business woman," is leading the fight for the right of peeresses to sit in the house of lords.

"It may be that in days before the vote for women was obtained, the woman's movement received more newspaper headlines than now," she continued, "But that probably was accounted for by the fact that in those days women had to resort to militancy, which was apt to receive headlines.

"The need for militancy is past," she added, "Women now are enfranchised. They are working steadily toward the ends they have in view, and they are succeeding.

Will Use Old Parties

"I believe that women will and must take an increasing interest in politics because there are always many questions under discussion that affects them as women.

"I do not think that there ever will be an exclusively women's party because women, on ordinary political questions, are likely to think along much the same lines as men.

"The part of women in public life is bound to grow," she continued. "By the next general election I think that we shall see 20 or 30 women candidates for office. It may be that within a few years we shall see a strong feminine representation in parliament.

"When women take an equal part in public affairs with men, it is not likely that there will be differences of opinion along sex lines. It will result in enlarging the pool of political opinion.

Has Six Points

"Women's greatest profession will always be motherhood, but they must have equal rights and opportunity with men in other professions. The women's charter we now are concentrating on has six points.

"The first three relate to the widow's pension, better treatment of unmarried mothers and better protection for young girls. The other refers to equal guardianship of children, equal pay for men and women teachers and equal treatment of men and women government servants.

Declares Starving Dogs Feast Upon Frozen Corpses in Russia

Tangled heaps of frozen corpses, some attacked by starved dogs, sickness, dirt and cold in the Volga valley, are described to Secretary Hoover in a nightmare picture of the famine districts of Soviet Russia by Dr. Thomas H. Dickinson, of the American Relief administration, in a special report on conditions there.

Dr. Dickinson made a month's tour of the Volga valley and the foothills of the Urals, travelling 4,000 miles by rail, auto and sledge, inspecting 150 villages on the snow covered steppes. In his report to Mr. Hoover, Dr. Dickinson gave the bare and gruesome details of his observation.

"Losses from famine in Soviet Russia," he said, "come under the heads of emigration, disease and death. Emigration from the villages now rises to about 30 per cent. Houses are deserted, not a dog, cat or pig left, with snow breaking through the roofs and windows. Smoke comes from the chimneys of not more than half the houses. Traveling on the roads, one comes across pathetic caravans, father, mother, grandparents and samovar. When camel or horse falls sick they leave him to die on the open plain. Sick persons sit on top of the sledges and are taken to town to die.

Many Live in Cars

"On sidings every where, from Poland to the Urals are freight cars crowded with refugees. The government has not the locomotives to carry them so they are waiting.

"Disease is general. Swollen bellies of children are so common as to no longer excite remark. The characteristic expression of childhood in Russia is that of a person 'sore at life.' I have learned to dread going into a room full of children. They all look up at me accusingly, bitterly, as if I had done it. They are born with resentment in their hearts.

"Diseases are well distributed between Summer and Winter. Last Summer, cholera, this Winter typhus. Russia lost 6,000,000 dead of typhus in 1919. One city of 200,000 lost 45,000. This year will be as bad.

"So many are already dying that they are burying them in wagon loads. They take off the clothes of the dead, throw them into boxes, put snow on the bodies to freeze them, then transport them in piles to the cemetery. There, twice a week, they are thrown into great holes, crosswise, packed closely. Dogs have become a menace and attack piles of bodies in droves and dig into graves. Dead children, starved to death are left outside in open ways in piles, covered with rags until they can be hauled away."

Describes Burial

From his notes Dr. Dickinson described a burying ground near Samara, where the dead, gnawed by dogs, were piled in frozen mounds until thrown into great excavations.

"There were three great holes," he continued, "10 by 20 feet, 18 feet deep. Around these were piles of frozen naked bodies, men, women and children who had died of typhus and hunger. Dogs had been at some bodies and these were bloody. The dogs were driven away, all terribly emaciated and contorted into all shapes of grotesque agony.

"As one sees the lopsided houses of the Russian villages, the gnarled, skin clad bones of the famine corpses, one sizes up the dominant motifs of the new Russian act. There was an unreality about these corpses that made it seem inappropriate to discuss anything in their presence, cabarets, soda-water, futurist verse.

"In piles they were badly tangled up and had to be released like stiff puzzles. Dropped into the graves they made noises like wooden things of the same weight and shape. They had been men, women and children. About 50 come every day."

Psychology Factor

The psychological factor of relief work among these distressing conditions, Dr. Dickinson declared, was a factor to be considered. As a rule, he explained, the relief agents work alone and the psychological effect of conditions around them is worth as serious consideration as in arctic exploration or in jungle travel.

When a relief agent starts to convoy a load of food, Dr. Dickinson reported, he says good-bye to his friends for 10 days, takes blankets, grub, lives in a box car and "takes his luck with bugs and bandits." "Transportation, the key to relief, he declared, was almost lost.

"There are no rail lines except crazy narrow-gauge spurs set in some time past by some special interest to reach a town or a mining camp," he said. "To get from Samara to Kazan, 400 versts, you have to go to Moscow and back 2,000 versts. I have seen an American boy stagger into an American Relief administration local headquarters after four days in a box car in which he had travelled 100 versts.

"For North and South transportation there are no resources but sledges. Under some conditions these can do up to 20 versts a day. Roads disappear under drifts. Country takes on appearance of the arctic without landmarks. Horses can drag their loads only three days a week. A week's provision for a horse is worth as much as a horse. The result is, that starving people who have horses, are trading them for grain.

Vigor Of Youth in A New Discovery

Science Produces a Vitalizer Superior to Famous Gland Treatment— Magic Power of a Bark From Africa.

Have you lost your youth, vigor and "pep"? Does life seem dull and work a grind? Don't worry. Science has discovered a new vitalizer superior even to the much discussed "goat gland" and "monkey gland" treatment. Anyone can now quickly and easily regain the vitality and eagerness of youth and do it in the privacy of the home.

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NOTE: "The Inner Mysteries of Rheumatism" referred to above by Pastor Reed lays bare facts about rheumatism and its associate disorders overlooked by many doctors and scientists for centuries past. It is a work that should be in the hands of every man and woman who has the slightest symptoms of rheumatism, neuritis, sciatica, lumbago or gout. Fortunately, anyone who sends name and address to the author, H. P. Clearwater, 51-N Street, Hallowell, Maine, will receive a copy of "The Inner Mysteries of Rheumatism" by mail, postage paid and absolutely free. Readers of The Blade should send now lest you forget the address! If you are not a sufferer cut out this explanation and hand or mail it to some afflicted friend or acquaintance.

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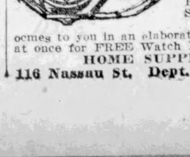

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